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NCB
DAVIS

AN
O L I O
OF
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL
AND
LITERARY
Anecdotes and Memoranda

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED;

INCLUDING MR. COLE'S UNPUBLISHED NOTES
ON THE REV^D. JA^S. BENTHAM'S HISTORY
AND ANTIQUITIES OF ELY CATHEDRAL.

BY
WILLIAM DAVIS.

—As 'tis a greater mystery in the Art
Of Painting to *foreshorten* any part
Than *draw it out*, so 'tis in Books the chief
Of all perfections to be plain and brief.
Butler.

LONDON:

Published by J. RODWELL, 46, New Bond Street, and
S. COOPER, 11, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

1814.

THE
LIBRARY OF THE
MUSEUM OF
ART AND HISTORY
OF THE
CITY OF
BOSTON
1850

Printed by J. HAYES, }
Dartmouth Street, Westminster. }

P R E F A C E.

If a man is to wait 'till he weaves anecdotes into a system, we may be long in getting them, and get but few, in comparison of what we might get.

Johnson.

As it is the province of a good housewife to cater according to the known tastes of the different guests she expects at her Partner's table, so should it be the aim of a judicious Compiler to select such materials as will be most interesting to the majority of that class of readers for whom his work is intended, or into whose hands it is likely to fall; these materials, when selected, he may mould into what shape or form his inclination or capacity may dictate or allow - The injudicious collector of Anecdotes, makes use pêle mèle of any thing that falls in his way—The Man of Literary ability generally renders his materials subservient to some particular object; but in doing this, the latter is often obliged, either to depart from the strict line of his plan, by admitting circumstances

which are not in strict conformity with it, or to do violence to his own inclination by omitting them entirely. The Editor has endeavoured to steer a middle course, and whilst Bibliographical amusement has been his principal aim he has been studious of blending with it Literary information; and though the Veteran will easily recognize many of the anecdotes and memoranda contained in this little volume, yet if he meet with any circumstance which may have escaped his researches, he will not, it is hoped, be fastidious, but please to recollect, that to the Tyro and the younger branch of Booksellers, for whose use it is principally intended, much of the information will be entirely novel, and if he does not meet with the original remarks he may expect, the Compiler has only to reply in the words of Dr. Franklin, that

“Vessels large may venture more,
But little boats should keep near shore”

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL
AND
LITERARY ANECDOTES.

Voyage round the World in the years 1740, 1, 2, 3 and 4, by George Anson, Esq. compiled by Richard Walter, M. A. 4to 1748.

MR. WALTER, Chaplain of the Centurion, has been generally considered as the author of this Work, by having his name affixed as such to the title page, and has in consequence received in various literary journals as well foreign as domestic, praise to which he is not justly entitled. The real author was Benjamin Robins, the champion of Newton's Fluxions, in opposition to Bishop Berkeley's Analysis, and author of New Principles of Gunnery. Walter's manuscript, which

was at first intended to have been printed, being little more than a transcript from the ship's journals; Mr. Robins was recommended as a proper person to revise it, and it was then determined that the whole should be written by him, the transcript of the journals, serving as materials only; and what with the introduction and many dissertations in the body of the Book, of which, not the least hint had been given by Walter; he extended the account, in his own peculiar style and manner, to nearly twice its original size.

From the ensuing letter it appears that if Mr. Robins had remained in England, he designed to have composed a second part of the Voyage round the World.

Dear Sir,

When I last saw you in Town, I forgot to ask you, whether you intended to publish the second volume of my Voyage before you leave us, which I confess I am very sorry for. If you should have laid aside all thoughts of favouring the world with more of your works, it

*will be much disappointed, and no one in it
more than*

Your very much obliged,

humble Servant,

ANSON.

Bath, 22nd October, 1749.

*If you can tell the time of your departure, let
me know it.*

Dr. Wilson relates that on Lord Anson's being requested to permit that this testimony might be exhibited to the world, of his Lordship's esteem for Mr. Robins, he replied in the politest manner "that every thing in his power was due to the memory of one who had deserved so well of the Public."

At the period the preceding letter was written, Mr. Robins was on the point of quitting England for India, the East India Company having appointed him their Engineer-General, with a settlement of £500 per annum for life, on condition that he continued in their service five years,

but in September, 1750, he was attacked by a fever, from which he recovered; about eight months after which, he fell into a languishing condition and expired at Fort St. Davids, the 29th of July, 1751, with his pen in his hand.

CLASSICS ad usum Delphini.

The Delphin, or Dauphin editions of the Classics, 4to. forming a collection of between 60 and 70 volumes, were planned by the Duke of Montausier; encouraged by Mons. Colbert, and carried on by Huet, Bishop of Avranches; it is the latter who chose the commentators that were employed, and who himself complains of not being able to find a sufficient number of persons equal to such a task.

The Pharsalia of Lucan is not in the series, and the omission is said to have been occasioned by the fear of the ill effects, the principles contained in that work might have on the mind of the Dauphin.

Johnson, (Mr. Samuel) An humble and hearty address to all the English Protestants in this present army, 1686.

Johnson was tried at the King's Bench, and found guilty of "writing and publishing this scandalous and seditious libel against Government"; and sentenced to pay 500 marks to the king, to stand three times in the pillory, and to be whipped by the common hangman from Newgate to Tyburn. Exclusive of this sentence, which was strictly enforced, he was degraded from the order of Priesthood by Crew, Bishop of Durham, Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, and White, Bishop of Peterborough; commissioners for the diocese of London, (the Bishop being then under a suspension for refusing to obey the king's orders to suspend Dr. Sharp for preaching against popery) but his degradation was not complete, owing to the omission of not stripping him of his cassock, which omission afterwards saved him his benefice. The judgment of the Court of King's Bench, was subsequently in 1689, declared illegal and

cruel, and a bill ordered to be brought in by a committee of the House of Commons to reverse the said judgment; and two addresses were presented on behalf of Johnson to the king, who gave him £300 a year out of the post office, for his own and his son's life; besides £1000 in money, and likewise bestowed a place of about £100 a year on his son.

Mrs. Macaulay's Loose Thoughts.

Mrs. Macaulay having published, what she called loose thoughts, Mr. Garrick was asked if he did not think it a strange title for a lady to choose? "By no means", replied he, "the sooner a woman gets rid of such thoughts the better".

Errata.

Beneath the word *Finis*, at the end of some very stupid book, a wit added the following pointed couplet:

*Finis! an error, or a lie, my friend!
In writing foolish books there is no end.*

Errata.

Scarron composed some verses, to which he prefixed the following dedication: *A. Guillemette, chienne de ma sœur*; but having a quarrel with his sister, he inserted this among the errata, and added, for *chienne de ma sœur*, read *ma chienne de sœur*.

Gibbon's Roman Empire.

The original publication of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* was in quarto, and as the volumes appeared singly, Gibbon used to take them to his Grace the Duke of Cumberland. Conveying the third to him one day, elated with pride at the delightful office, and imagining as he went, what handsome things the duke would say to him, what a mortification it must have been to the historian, when the duke, in his usual rough manner exclaimed, "What? ah! another d——d big square book, eh!"


Dr. Johnson.

After one of the Doctor's Publications,

Jas. Boswell, his biographer, on the first of the ensuing month, repaired, according to custom, to the lodgings of his idol, with the several magazines of the day, in order to read the strictures which were given on his performance. After perusing two or three criticisms, which were not of the most civil kind, the petulance of the Doctor got the better of his good sense, and he exclaimed peevishly, "Enough, enough, sir, now you have taken infinite pains to bring an account of what is thought of me individually; give me leave to ask what you imagine the world says of you and me conjointly," "Upon my word, Doctor, I cannot pretend to say," answered Jemmy. "Why then I'll tell you", continued the Doctor, "They say that I am a mad dog, sir, and that you are the tin cannister tied to my tail."

The Whole Duty of Man.

Sterne, Archbishop of York has been the generally reputed author of the "Whole Duty of Man;" but a MS in Dr. Birch's collection



in the British Museum, is decisive in assigning this work to Lady Packington. The paper runs thus :

October 13th, 1698.

“Mr. Thos. Caulton, Vicar of Worksop, in
“Nottinghamshire, in the presence of W. Thornton
“Esq. and his Lady, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Ash,
“Mrs. Caulton and John Hewit, Rector of Hart-
“hill, declared the words following :

November 5th, 1689.

“At Shire Oaks, Mrs. Eye took me up into
“her chamber after dinner, and told me that
“her daughter Moyser, of Beverley, was dead,
“Among other things concerning the private affairs
“of the family, she told me who was the author
“of the *Whole Duty of Man*; at the same time
“pulling out of a private drawer a manuscript
“tied together and stitched in octavo, which she
“declared to be the original copy written by *Lady*
“*Packington*, her mother, who disowned ever
“having written the other books imputed to be by

"the same author, except the *Decay of Christian Piety*." She added too, that it had been preserved in manuscript by Dr. Covel, master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Dr. Stamford, Prebendary of York, and Mr. Banks, Rector of the great Church at Hull". Mr. Caulton declared this upon his death bed, two days before his decease.

W. T.

J. H.

To William Chappell, Bishop of Cork and Ross in Ireland, to Archbishop Frewin, and also to William Fulman, a native of Penshurst, in Kent, the authorship of this work has been attributed, but to the latter not a shadow of claim belongs, for in the preface to the folio edition of the works of the author of the *Whole Duty of Man*, 1648, it is mentioned that the author was then dead, whereas Fulman lived till 1688.

Vox Piscis, or the Book Fish, containing three Treatises which were found in the belly of a Cod Fish in Cambridge-Market, on Midsummer-eve last. 8vo. 1626

R(ober) B(urton) in his *Admirable Curiosities*, relates the following remarkable circumstances relative to this re-publication.

“ Upon Midsummer’s-eve 1626, a Cod-Fish was brought to the market in Cambridge, and there cut up for sale, and in the maw thereof was found a book in twelves, bound up in Canvas, containing several treatises of Mr John Frith’s this Fish was caught upon the Coasts of Lin called Lindress, by one Wm. Skinner; the fish being cut open, the garbage was thrown by, which a woman looking upon espied the canvas, and taking it out, found the book wrapped up in it, which was much soiled, and covered over with a kind of slime and congealed matter; this was looked upon with great admiration, and by Benjamin Prime, the Bachelor’s beadle, who was present at the opening of the fish, was carried to the vice-chancellor, who took special notice of it,

examining the particulars before mentioned. The leaves of the book were carefully opened and cleaused; and the Treatises contained in it, were, *A preparation for Death; the Treasure of Knowledge; a Mirror, or Looking Glass to know themselves by, a brief instruction to teach one willing to die and not to fear Death.* They were all re-printed under the Title of "*Vox Piscis, or the Book Fish;*" with a preface in which it is attributed to Frith, but Wood, in his *Athenæ Oxoniensis*, says that Richard Tracy was the Author and that the "*Preparation &c.*" was first published at London in 1540. Fuller in the *Worthies of England*, is of the same opinion as Wood with respect to the Author and talking of the circumstance of finding the said Book, adds, "The wits of the University made themselves merry thereat; one (Thomas Randolph) making a long copy of verses thereon, whereof this dystick I remember;

If fishes thus do bring us books, then we
May hope to equal Bodlye's library.'

KEY to "*Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea*"
4 vol. 1768.

L. 1

e 52	Commander of an English Man of War	Capt. Powlett after wards Dk. of Bolton
100	Observe that Person	Lord Chesterfield
101	Important Places of State	Ld. Lt. of Ireland
125	The General had slept off the fumes	Lord Ligonier

L. 2

ge 24	Entered her Graces Levee	Ctss. of Yarmouth
50	Who sold glyster-pipes	Doctor Henzie
55	High Priest of the Conven- ticle	Whitfield
-	Momus	Foote
57	Hunchback	Squintum
58	Mrs. Brimstone's Mrs. Cole	Mother Douglas
-	The person	Foote
60	In my Ballads	Minor
73	Finished all the Pamphlets	Critical & Christian Remarks on the Minor
79	Parson of the Parish	Archbishop of Canterbury

79	Direction of the Squire	King
80	Went directly to her Grace	Countess of Huntingdon
98	My new Master	Mr. Pitt
102	August person	Geo. II.
104	Found a person waiting	General Wolfe
108	A young Lady	Miss Lowther afterwards Dutchess of Bolton
188	Bulgaria	Prussia
194	Apostate	Arch ^d . Bower
220	Motions of the Army	Battle of Minden

VOL. 3

Page 2	He immediately came to a right understanding	Lord H. Powlett
3	A mighty Fleet	Expedition against the Havannah
5	He was lolling in a listless manner	Sir G. Pocock
7	Who had been guilty of the unpardonable &c.	Admiral Knowles
12	When the Officer next to him	Admiral Keppell
17	Said my Master to the General	Lord Albermarle

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 21 | In my Patron's time | D. of Cumberland |
| 29 | In so advantageous a light to one | Chas. Townshend |
| 34 | Though the Captain of the Ship (Here the scene is carried back to the Havannah) | Capt. Campbell |
| 44 | A Youth who had made | (The whole of this story seems a Work of Imagination.) |
| 120 | The Parson of the Parish | Bishop of Derry |
| 122 | Gave me to an Admiral | Admiral Matthews |
| 127 | To wait upon the General | The Character is here changed to Lord Howe |
| — | Of making regular Sieges | Lord Loudon |
| 128 | Yes, interrupted an Officer | Lord Charles Hay |
| 130 | Impatient to see his Brother | late Lord Howe |
| 138 | That a person to whom he could not properly &c. | Sir Wm. Johnson |
| 170 | Execution of the Commander, | Admiral Byng |
| 172 | And relieve a Fortress | Minorca |
| 173 | Another Fortress | Gibraltar |
| 173 | Commanding Officer | General Fawke |
| 178 | Those in power | Mr. Fox, Secretary of state |

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND

179	As flagrant a case as his	Admiral Lestock's
180	By another set	Mr. Pitt
—	Precipitately plunged them- selves	Captures before the Declaration of war
181	The Officer who command- ed	General Blakeney
184	Orders of his Captain	Capt. Hamilton
185	One of those	Lord Colvill
186	The Little Gentleman	Mr. Pratt, after- wards Lord Cam- den
190	My master proceeded to figure	Dr. Hill
191	A superficial smattering of letters	Mr. Fitz Patrick
—	A Tradesman	Mr. Bourke
195	But the Managers	Garrick & Beard
220	My master arrived in London	Lord Orford
232	A person of a flighty ima- gination	Sir F. Dashwood Lord le Despenser
233	He erected a building	Medenham Abbey
238	Another candidate advanced	Mr. Wilkes
239	The person who had that day	Ditto

249	He also built a church	High Wycombe Church
256	Sits the superior	Sir F. Dashwood
257	He had a distant relation	Late Lord Westmoreland
228	A share of their power	Chancellorship of the Exchequer
262	Shrine of a contested saint	Abbè Paris
272	You see one	Lord Melcombe
274	This man who had thoroughly	Dr. Thompson
VOL 4		
<i>Page</i> 4	Old Dowager	Mrs. Horner
5	Pitched upon a near relation	Lord Ilchester
9	Acquaintance with a Nobleman	late Duke of Richmond
12	First personages	D. of Cumberland
18	Profitable employment	Commissary of Musters
19	Recourse to means	Forging a Lease
23	An essential part	Genl. of the Army for Life
24	But more profit	Paymaster of the Army

25	Those events	Death of Geo. I
26	Perfidy of one	Mr. Calcraft
28	Possession of the same person	Lord Sandwich
—	A person of distinguished learning	Dr. Sum
29	An only daughter	Niece
46	A lady whom he addressed	Lady Mansel
50	Debilitated debauchees	Sir E. Mansel
56	One of her admirers	Genl. Geo. Boscawen
67	A brother of the person	Mr. Burgh
69	A near relation	Capt. Wheeler the Isis
71	His success with one	Miss Stephenso
95	Crowned head	Fleur de Lys
—	My new master	Mr. Prestagi th Auctioneer
136	Of the author	Churchill
163	The most intimate acquaintance	Mr. Wilkes
166	Political pamphlet	North Briton
175	The gentleman whom he went to wait upon	Lord Temple

DL 4

180	To a magistrate	Lord Hallifax
181	His judges	Lord Hallifax and Egremont
186	Certain immunities	Privilege of Parlia- ment
—	Integrity of the Magistrate	Ld. chief justice Pratt
—	Former occasions	Cases of Dr. Henry Shebbaire, taken upon Genl. War- rants when Mr. Pratt was attorney General
190	Attack upon the Minister	Lord Bute
191	A countryman of the Minis- ters	Capt. Forbes
197	A person was involved	Mr. Martin
200	An able and upright magis- trate	Lord Ch. J. Pratt
201	A clergyman	Mr. Kedgell
203	His guest who came punc- tually	Doctor Douglass
204	Assistance of one of the lat- ter	Mr. Leach, Printer
205	Of such a patron as yours	Lord Bute

205	Leading a Bear	Travelling as to Lord Pult
—	That impostor	Mr. A. Ham Bower
207	Tearing off the veil	Writing the I tory of the P
208	Two silly impostors	Lauder and I Canning
211	I have something to shew you	Essay on Wo
—	Which the gentleman we have been talking	Mr. Wilkes
218	The honor of one of them	Bp. of Glouc
220	One of his Tradesmen	A Bookseller

VOL 4

Page 223	That a positive Law	Marriage Act
227	By a gentleman of his ac- quaintance	Ld. Delorain
250	A lady of large fortune	Hon. Mrs. K
256	Possession of my new master	Sr. Charles (
		K. B.
271	Given to a Briton	D. of Cumbe
276	Giving up the Countries	Convention of Closterhove

277 Given to a German Prince Ferdinand
 — A Commander of their own late D. of Marlborough

The Author of *Chrysal*, was Chas. Johnston, an Irishman of considerable abilities; by profession a Lawyer, but owing to deafness he derived very little emolument from it, and in consequence embarked for Bengal in 1782, where he turned his abilities to better account, became joint proprietor of one of the Bengal Papers, and by building speculations in a few years acquired considerable property, which he lived to enjoy till about the year 1800. The two first volumes of *Chrysal* were written for amusement during a visit at the late Lord Mt. Edgecumbe's in Devonshire, the unprecedented demand for which induced Johnston to extend his work to 4 volumes. To Lord Mt. Edgcumbe, he presented a key to the characters delineated, as also to Capt. Mears. The author's intention was to draw general characters, therefore, in the application of the Key, the reader must exercise his own judgement distinguishing the real from the fictitious actions of the different personages.

Johnson's Dictionary.

Johnson, who received £1,575 for compiling this work had almost exhausted the patience of the Booksellers by whom he was employed and was frequently urged to complete his engagement—Andrew Millar, who had the principal charge of conducting the publication, could not forbear acknowledging the receipt of the last sheet of the Manuscript in the following terms.

Andrew Millar sends his compliments to Mr. Saml. Johnson, with the money for the last sheet of the Copy of the Dictionary, and thanks God he has done with him."

To which Johnson returned this brief answer.

Saml. Johnson returns his compliments to Mr. Andrew Millar, and is very glad to find (as he does by his note) that Andrew Millar has the grace to thank God for any thing."

Boswell differs with Sir John Hawkins in his relation of this anecdote, by denying any letters to have passed between Johnson and Millar, but the anecdote being the same in substance, I have preferred giving it in Sir John's own words. -

Molesworth's Account of Denmark.

When Lord Molesworth's Account of Denmark was first published, the Danish Ambassador complained to the King of the freedoms the Author had taken with his master's government; and hinted, that if one of his Danish Majesty's subjects had taken the like liberties with the King of England, he would, upon complaint, have taken off the author's head. "That, I cannot do," replied the King, "But, if you please, I will tell him what you say, and he shall put it in the next edition of his book.

Essais de Montaigne, 4to, Paris, 1725.

Published by Gueullette and Jamet l'ainé.

Barbier, in his Dictionnaire des Livres anonymes, tom 1, page 251, says, that according to a note of M. Jamet, the younger, at the beginning of the copy formerly belonging to him, M. Coste preferred this edition to that of London which had been published by himself.

Gage's Survey of the West Indies.

Gage's Survey of the West Indies went through two folio editions, the latter in 1657, consisting of 22 Chapters, and a Dedication prefixed to Sir Thos. Fairfax, Lord Fairfax of Cameron. In 1702 (and perhaps before) an octavo edition of this work was published, in which the dedication to Lord Fairfax was turned into a preface to the Reader, and the whole twenty second chapter omitted.* In the former, such passages as did honour and credit to this Nobleman are expunged and the rest accomodated to the style of an address to readers in general. But the twenty-second chapter, containing an account of the author's conversation, with several particulars concerning the hopes the Papalins had of Laud's favourable intention towards them, not being so capable of transmutation as the epistle at the beginning, was wholly left out.

*In 1677 the third edition was published, in 8vo, with the Preface as above-mentioned, and the 22nd-Chapter entirely omitted.

*Notitia respecting Sterne, and his Valet
La Fleur.*

However much pleasure we receive in the contemplation of an interesting and well drawn character by the hand of a master, we never fail to derive additional gratification from a knowledge that the original exists; to the admirers therefore, of Sterne's writings, the following account of La Fleur, collected from himself whilst in London about the year 1791 and published at that period, in one of the daily papers, cannot I think, fail of being acceptable, especially when compressed into a more connected narrative than the original, which abounds with extraneous remarks.

La Fleur was born in Burgundy: when a mere child he conceived a strong passion to see the world, and at eight years of age ran away from his parents. His prevenience was always his passport and his wants were easily supplied—milk, bread, and a straw bed amongst the peasantry, were all he wanted for the night, and in the

morning he wished to be on his way again. This rambling life he continued till he attained his tenth year, when being one day on the Pont Neuf at Paris, surveying with wonder, the objects that surrounded him, he was accosted by a Drummer, who easily enlisted him in the service. For Six years La Fleur beat his Drum in the French Army; two years more would have entitled him to his discharge, but he preferred anticipation, and exchanging dress with a Peasant easily made his escape. By having recourse to his old expedients, he made his way to Montreuil, where he introduced himself to Varenne, who fortunately took a fancy to him. The little accommodations he needed were given him with cheerfulness, and as what we sow we wish to see flourish, this worthy Landlord promised to get him a master; and as he deemed the best not better than La Fleur merited he promised to recommend him to *un Milord Anglois*. He fortunately could perform as well as promise and he introduced him to Sterne, ragged as a Colt but full of health and hilarity. The little Picture which Sterne has drawn of La Fleur's

Amours is so far true—He was fond of a very pretty Girl at Montreuil the elder of two sisters, who if living, he said, resembled the Maria of Moulines; her he afterwards married and whatever proof it might be of his affection, was none of his prudence, for it made him not a jet richer or happier than he was before. She was a Mantua-maker and her closest application could produce no more than *Six Sous* a day; finding that her assistance could go little towards their support and after having had a daughter by her, they separated and he went to service. At length with what money¹ had got together by his servitude, he returned to his wife, and they took a Publick-house in Royal Street, Calais.—There ill luck attended him,—War broke out; and the loss of the English Sailors, who navigated the packets and who were his principal customers, so reduced his little business that he was obliged again to quit his wife and confide to her guidance the little Trade which was insufficient to support them both: “He returned in March 1783, but his wife had fled. A strolling Company of Comedians passing

through the town had seduced her from her home, and no tale, or tidings of her have ever since reached him. From the period he lost his wife, says our informant, he has frequently visited England, to whose natives he is extremely partial, sometimes as a Sergeant, at others as an Express, where zeal and diligence were required, La Fleur was never yet wanting."

In addition to La Fleur's account of himself the writer of the preceding, obtained from him, several little circumstances relative to his master, as well as the characters depicted by him, a few of which, as they would lose by abridgement, I shall give verbatim.

"There were moments," said La Fleur, "in which my master appeared sunk into the deepest dejection—when his calls upon me for my services were so seldom, that I sometimes apprehensively pressed in upon his privacy, to suggest what I thought might divert his melancholy. He used to smile at my well meant zeal, and I could see

was happy to be relieved. At others—he seemed to have received a new soul—he launched into the levity natural *à mon pays*” said La Fleur, “and cried gaily enough “*Vive la Bagatelle!*” It was in one of those moments that he became acquainted with the Grisette at the Glove shop—she afterwards visited him at his lodgings, upon which La Fleur made not a single remark;—but on naming the *fille de chambre*, his other visitant, he exclaimed, “It was certainly a pity, she was so pretty and *petite*.”

The Lady mentioned under the initial L. was, the Marquise Lamberti: to the interest of this lady he was indebted for the Passport which began to make him seriously uneasy. Count de B. (Bretuil) notwithstanding the Shakspeare, La Fleur thinks, would have troubled himself little about him. Choiseul was Minister at the time.

“*Poor Maria*”

Was alas! no fiction—“When we came up to her, she was grovelling in the Road like an infant,

and throwing the Dust upon her head—and yet few were more lovely! Upon Sterne's accosting her with tenderness, and raising her in his arms, she collected herself and resumed some composure—told him her tale of misery and wept upon his breast—my master sobbed aloud. I saw her gently disengage herself from his arms, and she sung him the service to the Virgin, my poor master covered his face with his hands, and walked by her side to the Cottage where she lived, —there he talked earnestly to the old woman."

"Every day," said La Fleur, "while we stayed there, I carried them meat and drink from the Hotel, and when we departed from Moulines, my master left his blessings and some money with the mother."—"How much," added he "I know not—he always gave more than he could afford."

Sterne was frequently at a loss upon his travels for ready money. Remittances were become interrupted by War, and he had wrongly estimated his expences—he had reckoned along the Post-Roads, without adverting to the wretchedness that was to call upon him in his way.

At many of our stages my master has turned to me with tears in his eyes—"These poor people oppress me, La Fleur! how shall I relieve me?" He wrote much, and to a late hour. He told La Fleur of the inconsiderable quantity he had published—he expressed extreme surprise. "I know," said he "upon our return from this tour, there was a large trunk completely filled with papers." "Do you know any thing of their tendency, La Fleur?" "Yes—they were miscellaneous remarks upon the manners of the different Nations he visited, and in Italy he was deeply engaged in making the most elaborate enquiries into the differing Governments of the Towns and the characteristic peculiarities of the Italians of the various states."

To effect this he read much; for the collections of the Patrons of Literature were open to him; he observed more. Singular as it may seem, Sterne endeavoured in vain to speak Italian. His valet acquired it on their Journey; but his Master though he applied now and then, gave it up at length as unattainable.—"I the more won-

dered at this," said La Fleur, "as he must have understood Latin."

The assertion, sanctioned by Johnson, that Sterne was licentious and dissolute in conversation, stands thus far contradicted by the testimony of La Fleur "His conversation with women," he said "was of the most interesting kind, he usually left them serious, if he did not find them so."

The Dead Ass

Was no invention—the mourner was as simple and affecting, as Sterne has related. La Fleur recollected the circumstance perfectly.

To Monks

Sterne never exhibited any particular sympathy. La Fleur remembered several pressing in upon him, to all of whom his answer was the same—*Mon père, je suis occupé.—Je suis pauvre comme vous.*

Le Antichità d' Ercolano, esposte con qualche piegazioni 9 tom folio In Napoli 1757 &c.

In the summer, 1752, when the two first volumes of this Work, relating to Herculanæum Stabiæ, Pompeii, and the antiquities discovered in those Cities, were ready for Publication, Mons. Bajardi, the author of them, a learned good prelate of the Romish Communion, though it hath been said, of a genius not altogether suitable to that work, waited on the King of Naples, afterwards King of Spain, to receive his directions for the distribution of those volumes, which had been printed by his own special command, in order to be scattered, as the other volumes have since been, among the learned every where; the King said to him, immediately, without noticing Neapolitan, Spaniard, or any other People, *'Give five Hundred copies to the English.'* Bajardi, who was by no means disinclined to that Nation, replied, bowing, *"I fear in that case, the rest of Europe will fail of their proportion."* 'LL; THE PRESSE SET ANEW, THEN,' answered the monarch.

EXTRACT FROM THE

"Rehearsal Transposed," vol. 1, p. 4—7.

Containing a spirited irony, concerning the mischief the press has done to the discipline of the Church and the peace of mankind.

The Press (that villainous machine) invented much about the same time with the Reformation, has done more mischief to the discipline of the church, than all the doctrine can make amends for; it was a happy time when all learning was in Manuscript, and some little Officer, like our author did keep the Keys of the Library; when the Clergy needed no more knowledge than to read the Liturgy, and the laity no more clerkship than to save them from hanging: but now, since Printing came into the world, such is the mischief, that a man cannot write a book, but presently he is answered! Could the Press but once be conjured to obey only an *imprimatur*, our author might not disdain perhaps, to be one of its most zealous patrons. There have been ways found out to banish ministers; to fine not only the people, but even the grounds and fields where they assembled in conventicles; but no art yet could prevent

these seditious meetings of letters. Two or three brawny fellows in a corner, with mere ink and elbow-grease, do more harm than a hundred systematical divines, with their sweaty preaching; and which is a strange thing, the very sponges which, one would think, should rather deface and blot out the whole book, and were antiently used for that purpose, are become now the instruments to make things legible, their ugly printing letters that look like so many rotten teeth, how often have they been pulled out by B and L, the public tooth-drawers, and yet these rascally operators of the Press have gotten a trick to fasten them again in a few minutes, that they grow as firm a set, and as biting and talkative as ever. O Printing, how hast thou disturbed the peace of mankind! that lead when moulded into bullets is not so mortal as when founded into letters! there was a mistake sure in the story of Cadmus; and the serpents teeth which he sowed were nothing else but the letters which he invented. The first essay that was made towards this art was in single characters upon iron, wherewith of

old they stigmatized slaves and remarkable offenders; and it was of good use sometimes to brand a schismatic; but a bulky Dutchman diverted it quite from its first institution, and contriving these innumerable syntagmes of Alphabets hath pestered the World ever since with the gross bodies of their German Divinity."

Dryden

In the Life of Anthony Wood, prefixed to '*Athenæ Oxoniensis*,' it is related, that on December 16th 1679, John Dryden, the Poet, being at Wills' Coffee House, in Covent Garden, was about Eight at night, soundly cudgelled by three men, the reason as it is supposed, because he had reflected on certain persons in *Absalom and Achitopel*.

Granger's Biographical History of England

For the Copy-right of the first edition, 1769, Mr. Granger received £50, as also 100 Guineas afterwards, for the Supplement. Twenty-five



copies of the Quarto Edition, were printed on one side only, and of the Octavo Edition, twenty copies, in the same manner. Tom Davies, the Publisher, in a letter to Granger, says "The Bishop of Gloucester (Dr. Warburton) has bought the Book, which he calls *an odd one*; this is praise from him, for if he had not an intention to persue it, he would have called it a sad Book."

Bentley's (Wm.) Historical Account of Hallifax and its Gibbet Law 12o. 1708 &c.

Dr. Samuel Midgley was the real author, and wrote this work to support himself while confined in Hallifax Jail for Debt, where he continued till his death in 1695. He was prevented by poverty from printing it himself, and after his death Bentley, who was Clerk of Hallifax Church, claimed the honour of it.

The Law, of which an account is given in this Work was peculiar to Hallifax and granted in the Reign of Henry VII. It was enacted, that if any

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felon be taken within the liberty of the Forest of Hardwick, with goods stolen within the said precincts, either hand-habend, back-berand, or confessioned, to the value of thirteen pence halfpenny, he shall, after three market days within the Town of Hallifax, next after his apprehension, trial and conviction, be taken to the Gibbet, and there have his head cut from his body. The gibbet which was entirely removed some years since, was freely used against Robbers of Tenter Grounds, who were the principal sufferers by this Law. The last executions were in 1650, the Bailiff being threatened with a prosecution if he repeated them. In construction, the Gibbet, was similar to the Guillotines used by the French fanatics during the Revolution, and happy had it been for the French Nation, if they had been employed only for the like purposes.

The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe by Daniel De Foe, 2 vol. 8vo 1719.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1788, a correspondent attributes this work to the Earl of

Oxford, on the authority of Mr. Benjamin Holloway, of Middleton Stony, and says, that his Lordship wrote it, when confined in the Tower of London, and gave the manuscript to Daniel Defoe, who frequently visited him during his confinement, and that Defoe, having afterwards added the second volume, published the whole as his own production. But the most generally received opinion, is, that Defoe, surreptitiously made use of papers put into his hands by Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch Seaman;—this opinion does not appear to be well founded, for Selkirk's Story was known several years before to the Public, which any one may convince himself of, by referring to Woodes Rogers's Voyage round the World, published in 1712. Robinson Crusoe first appeared in 1719 in two volumes, and surely it could be no difficult task to so practised an Author as Defoe to enlarge upon and alter the already published account, as easily as he could have arranged any papers that Selkirk might have written, after he went on board the Duke Priva-

teer, and the supposition is certainly a much more probable one. Accounts of Selkirk's Narrative may be found in "Funell's Voyage round the World;" "Cooke's Journal of Rogers's Voyage;" and No. 26 of the Englishman; from which and Woodes Rogers' Voyage the following summary was compiled, and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine, February 1788.

"Alexander Selkirk was born at Largo, in the County of Fife, about the year 1676, and was bred a Seaman. He went from England in 1703, in the capacity of Sailing-Master of a small vessel, called the Cinque-Ports Galley, Charles Pickering, Captain, burthen about 90 tons, with sixteen guns, and sixty three men; and in September, the same year, sailed from Cork, in company with another ship, of twenty-six guns, and one Hundred and twenty men, called the Saint George, commanded by that famous navigator William Dampier, intending to cruise on the Spaniards in the South Sea. On the Coast of Brazil, Pickering died, and was succeeded in the

Command by his Lieutenant, Thomas Stradling. They proceeded on their Voyage round Cape Horn, to the Island of Juan Fernandez, whence they were driven by the appearance of two French ships of thirty-six guns each, and left five of Stradling's men on shore, who were taken off by the French. Hence they sailed to the Coast of America, where Dampier and Stradling quarrelled, and separated by agreement on the 19th. of May, 1704. In September following, Stradling came again to the Island of Juan Fernandez, where Selkirk and his Captain, had a difference, which, with the circumstance of the Ship's being very leaky, and in bad condition, induced him to determine on staying there alone: but when his companions were about to depart his resolution was shaken, and he desired to be taken on board again. Happily for him, the Captain then refused to admit him, and he was obliged to remain, having nothing but his clothes, bedding, a gun, and a small quantity of Powder and Ball, a hatchet, knife, and kettle, his books,

and mathematical and nautical instruments. He kept up his spirits tolerably, till he saw the vessel put off, when, (as he afterwards related) his heart yearned within him, and melted at parting with his comrades and all human society at once.

“—Yet believe me, Arcas;
Such is the rooted love we bear mankind,
All Ruffians as they were, I never heard
A sound so dismal as their parting oars”*

The *Cinque Ports* was run on shore a few months afterwards; the Captain and Crew, to save their lives, surrendered themselves prisoners to the Spaniards, who treated them so harshly, that they were in a much worse situation than Selkirk, and continued in it a longer time. Some months after Selkirk had left the South Sea, in the Duke Privateer, Captain Stradling was sent a Prisoner to Europe, on board a French ship, and by that means got to England. Thus left sole monarch of

*Thomson's *Agamemnon*.

the Island, with plenty of the necessaries of life, he found himself in a situation hardly supportable. He had fish, goat's flesh, turnips and other vegetables; yet he grew dejected, languid and melancholy, to such a degree as to be scarcely able to refrain from doing violence to himself. Eighteen months passed before he could by reasoning, reading his bible and study, be thoroughly reconciled to his condition. At length he grew happy, employed himself in decorating his huts, chasing the goats, whom he equalled in speed, and scarcely ever failed of catching. He also tamed young kids, laming them to prevent their becoming wild; and he kept a guard of tame cats about him, to defend him when asleep, from the rats, which were very troublesome. When his clothes were worn out, he made others of goats' skins, but could not succeed in making shoes, which however, habit, in time, enabled him to dispense with the use of. His only liquor was water. He computed that he had caught one thousand goats during his abode there; of which he had let go five hundred, after marking

them by slitting their ears. Commodore Anson's people, who were there about thirty years after, found the first goat, which they shot upon landing, was thus marked, and as it appeared to be very old, concluded that it had been under the power of Selkirk; but it appears from Captain Carteret's account of his voyage in the *Swallow* sloop, that other persons practised this mode of marking, as he found a goat, with his ears thus slit, on the neighbouring island of Mas-a-fuera, where Selkirk never was. He made companions of his tame goats and cats, often dancing and singing with them. Though he constantly performed his devotions at stated hours, and read aloud, yet when he was taken off the island, his language, from disuse of conversation, was become scarcely intelligible. In this solitude he continued four years and four months, during which time only two incidents happened which he thought worth relating, the occurrences of every day, being in his circumstances, nearly similar. The one was, that pursuing a goat eagerly, he caught it just on the edge of a precipice, which

was covered with bushes, so that he did not perceive it, and fell over to the bottom, where he lay (according to Captain Roger's account) twenty four hours senseless; but as he related to Sir R: Steele, he computed by the alteration of the moon, that he had lain three days. When he came to himself, he found the goat lying under him dead. It was with great difficulty that he could crawl to his habitation, whence he was unable to stir for ten days, and did not recover of his bruises for a long time. The other event was, the arrival of a ship, which he first supposed to be French: and such is the natural love of society in the human mind, that he was eager to abandon his solitary felicity, and surrender himself to them, although enemies; but upon their landing, approaching them he found them to be Spaniards, of whom he had too great a dread to trust himself in their hands. They were by this time so near, that it required all his agility to escape, which he effected by climbing into a thick tree, being shot at several times as he ran off. Fortunately the Spaniards did not discover

him, though they stayed sometime under the tree where he was hid, and killed some goats just by. In this solitude Selkirk remained until the 2nd. of February 1709, when he saw two ships come into the bay, and knew them to be English. He immediately lighted a fire as a signal, and on their coming on shore, found they were the Duke Captain Rogers, and the Duchess, Captain Courtney, two Privateers from Bristol. He gave them the best entertainment he could afford; and as they had been a longtime at sea without fresh provisions, the goats which he caught were highly acceptable. His habitation consisted of two huts, one to sleep in, the other to dress his food in, was so obscurely situated, and so difficult of access that only one of the ship's officers would accompany him to it. Dampier, who was Pilot on board the Duke, and knew Selkirk very well, informed Captain Rogers, that when on board the *Cinque Ports*, he was the best Seamen *on board that vessel*; upon which Captain Rogers appointed him master's-mate of the Duke. After a fortnight's stay at Juan Fernandez, the Ships

proceeded on their cruise against the Spaniards; plundered a town on the coast of Peru, took a Manilla ship off California, and returned by way of the East Indies to England, where they arrived the 1st of October, 1711; Selkirk having been absent eight years, more than half of which time he had spent alone on the Island. Captain Cooke remarks, as an extraordinary circumstance, that he had contrived to keep an account of the days of the week and month; but this might be done as Defoe makes Robinson Crusoe do, by cutting notches in a post, or many other methods.

Stevens' (George Alexander) Lecture on Heads.

A country mechanic furnished Stevens with the first idea of his Lecture; being at a village where he was manager of a company of players the force and humour, with which he heard this countryman describe the members of the corporation, impressed so strongly on his mind, the practicability of rendering something of the sort

subservient to theatric purposes, that he immediately set about it. When finished, the lecture met with unexampled success, and in the course of a few years produced the author near £10,000, Stevens is said to have been the first instance that can be produced of the same person, who, by his writing and reciting, could entertain an audience for a continued space of four hours; he died in 1734, at Biggleswade, in Bedfordshire, it is believed, in not very affluent circumstances.

Philidor on Chess.

It is not I believe, generally known that this Author's real name was *Andrè Danican*; he was a native of Drieux, near Paris: Philidor was a *sobriquet* or nick name, given him by the King of France, after an Italian Musician of that name. He was near Seventy years of age at his death, and so remarkable for his skill in the difficult game of Chess, that about two months before he died, he played two games blindfold, at the same time, against two excellent Chess-players, and was declared the Victor.

The Rambler

A French Gentleman, dining in London, in company with the celebrated author of the *Rambler*, wished to express, at once, his esteem both of the Work and its author; which he did in the most laughable manner, by saying "*Your health Mr. Vagabond.*" This Frenchman was not so distant from the real meaning as his countryman, who translated Cibber's *Love's last Shift* into "*La dernière Chemise de l'Amour;*" or him of the same nation, who altered Congreve's *Mourning Bride*, into *l'Epouse du Matin*; for *Vagabonde*, is frequently made use of in modern French, to express *Rambler*; and the authority of Shakspeare and other old authors can be produced to prove that the word *Vagabond* was formerly used in the same sense in English

When first the *Rambler* came out in separate numbers, as they were objects of attention to multitudes of people, they happened, as it seems

particularly to attract the notice of a Society which met every Saturday evening, during the Summer, at Rumfôrd, in Essex, and were known by the name of the Bowling-Green-Club. These men seeing one day the character of Leviculus, the fortune-hunter, or Tetrica, the old maid; another day, some account of a person who spent his life in hoping for a legacy, or of him who is always prying into other folks' affairs, began to think in reality they were betrayed; and that some one of the Coterie sat down to divert himself by giving to the Public the Portraits of all the rest. Filled with wrath against the Traitor of Rumford, one of them resolved to write to the Printer and enquire the Author's name; Samuel Johnson, was the reply. No more was necessary, Samuel Johnson was the name of the Curate, and soon did each begin to load him with reproaches for turning his friends into ridicule, in a manner so cruel and unprovoked. In vain did the guiltless Curate protest his innocence; one was sure that Aliger meant Mr. Twigg, and that Cupid was but another name for Neighbour

Baggs; till the poor Parson, unable to contend any longer, rode to London, and brought them back full satisfaction concerning the author, who, unknown to himself, had so happily delineated the members of the Bowling-Green-Club.

Pascal. Lettres écrites à un Provincial, (M. Perrier, brother in law to Pascal) par un de ses amis (Pascal) sur le sujet des disputes présentes de la Sorbonne. 4o 1656 & 7.

These famous letters were condemned by a decree of Pope Alexander the VII. dated September 6th 1657, and burnt by the hands of the hangman, in execution of an order of the Parliament of Aix, dated February 9th 1657. They were translated into Latin, under the Title of '*Ludovici Montalti (Pascal) Litteræ Provinciales* 1658, with the pretended notes of William Wendrock, (whose real name was Pierre Nicole;) and the disquisitions of Paul Irénée (the same Nicole;) which translation, was also condemned

by a judgment of the Council of State to be burnt, and the order put in execution October 14th 1660. The order says "that exclusive of the heretical propositions contained in this work, it is injurious to the reputation of the late King, Louis XIII. of glorious memory, as also, to that of the principal ministers who had the direction of his affairs." The French Bishops, named in the preceeding order to examine the *Lettres à un Provincial*, condemned this work, as sparing the rank of no one, not even the Sovereign Pontif nor his Bishops, the King, nor the principal Ministers of the State, neither the sacred faculty of Paris, nor the Religious Orders, and that consequently this book merits the punishments by law attached to defamatory libels and heretical books." The best French authors ascribe the fixture of the French language, to these letters: They are a mixture of ingenious railery and strong eloquence, and to the wit of Moliere unite the logic of Bossuet. Boileau regarded them as the most perfect prose work in the language, and went even so far as to say

they surpassed the best works of the ancients. Bossuet, interrogated as to which of the works, written in French, he would rather be esteemed the author? replied, *Les Provinciales*; The fiery Father Colonia, in his *Dictionnaire des livres Jansenistes*, speaks very differently. He thus expresses himself "It is frequently sufficient for the faithful, to name the author of a book to them, to make them despise it, as Arnauld, Pascal &c. whose names alone make a book drop from the hands of any docile child of the Church. It will, at once be remembered these too well known names, were the founders of errors and far from being *true Catholics*; on the contrary, they have formally taught heresy, for which one was banished and the other saw his book burnt by the hangman." Blaise Pascal was born at Clermont in Auvergne June 19th, 1623; and died at Paris August 19th, 1662. Father Daniel opposed the *Provinciales* in his *Entretiens de Cléandre et d'Eudore*.

~~1581-1582~~*Robert Recorde;**An English Mathematician of the 16th Century.*

To this ingenious man we are indebted for the first treatise in Algebra; then named the *Cosie Art*, in the English Language. In a book which he wrote on arithmetic, he is styled *Teacher of Mathematics, and Practitioner in Physic, at Cambridge*.

It was for some ages the custom among the Moors, and after them among the Europeans, to unite the title, as well as the practice of Medicine, with those of Chemistry, Alchymy, Mathematics and Astrology. It is remarkable, that as the Moors were not less famous in Europe for their skill in medicine than their dexterity in calculation, the terms of Physician and Algebraist appear at first to have been regarded as almost synonymous. When the bachelor Samson Carrasco in Don Quixote, in his encounter with the Knight, was thrown from his

horse, and had his ribs broken, they sent in quest of an *Algebrista* to heal his bruises.

The first part of the Arithmetic above mentioned was published in 1552, the second in 1557 under the title of "*The Whitestone of Witte, which is the second part of arithmetike; containing the extraction of Rootes; the Cossike practise, with the Rule of Equation; and the workes of Surde numbers.*" The book is a dialogue between the master and the scholar, and treats of figurate numbers, extractions of the Square and Cube roots, &c. Then follow Algebra, or Cossike numbers, and the rule of Equation, commonly called *Algeber's rule*. Here the character = is employed for the first time, to signify equality. Recorde says, "*And to avoide the tedious repetition of these woordes is equal to: I will sette down as I doe often in woork use, a pair of parallels, or gemowe lines of one length, thus: because noe 2 thynges are moare equalle.*"

* Hutton's Tracts on many interesting parts of the Mathematical and Philosophical Sciences, 3^d vol. 1812.

Glareans Seat in the College of Bâle.

Menkenius, in his book *De Charlataneria Eruditorum*, gives the following as an instance of the extravagant premeditated actions of men of learning, to excite attention and make themselves talked of.

Henri Lorit Glarean was one of the friends of Erasmus and had taught philosophy at Bâle, and history and poetry at Fribourg with universal applause; but although by the publication of several excellent works in prose and poetry, he had shewn himself superior to the masters of arts yet not having been graduated, he had no right even to place himself on an equality with them, and the professors of Bâle not knowing what place to assign him in their public assemblies, he was obliged, (mortifying as it must have been to such a mind) either to seat himself at the end of the masters' bench, or to mix with the croud of students. He concealed his chagrin,

however, for some time, in the expectation that they would at last grant and point out for him a more honorable situation; but the appointment was so long in embryo, that at last on a day appointed for the creation of doctors, *Glarean* made his appearance in the auditory, mounted on an ass. The eyes of the whole assembly were immediately turned on him, and each made his own comments on so strange an appearance; some thought him mad—others that he was making game of those on whom they were just going to confer the cap. But no one could refrain from bursts of laughter, when the animal either from fear, surprise, or perhaps from pleasure at being in such good company, began braying and throwing out his hinder legs. At last the rector of the university demanded of *Glarean* the reason of such conduct. “I have done it,” replied he, “to relieve you from the embarrassment you have so long been in, touching the place you ought to assign me either among the doctors or the masters of arts; and as I have no intention of standing any longer, you now behold the seat I shall in future occupy in your Assemblies.”

Théologie portative, ou Dictionnaire abrégé de la Religion Chrétienne, par M. l'Abbé Bernier (Dulaurent.) 12mo. Rome (Paris) 1775.

The same, with corrections and augmentations by a disciple of the author. 2 vol. 12mo. Rome, avec permission et privilege du Conclave, 1776.

This diabolical work, as it is called by Peignot,* and which was burnt by the hands of the hangman in 1776, has been attributed to Voltaire, but is in reality the work of one Dulaurent, an apostate monk, born in the province of Artois, and who took refuge in Holland, where he composed many books of the same description as the one above cited. An idea of the style and orthodoxy, may be formed from the following definitions taken at random from this dictionary.

*Dictionnaire des livres condamnés au feu, 2 tom. 8vo. Paris, 1806.

ADAM, the first man; God created him a great ninny and to please his wife he was simpleton enough to gnaw an apple, his descendants have not yet been able to digest.

ASSES; animals with long ears, they are patient and mischievous and the true models of Christians, who ought patiently to endure beating, and like that animal, always carry the cross. Jesus mounted on the back of an ass, by which action he wished it to be understood that his priests should have the ascendancy over, and chastisement of Christian men and women, till the end of time.

CAPUCHIN, a goat with two legs, loaded with filth and ignorance; he sings through the nose in his convent and exhibits himself in the streets for the edification of good women and to frighten the little children.

HELL. The kitchen fire that makes the sacerdotal porridge pot boil; it was founded in favor of priests, and that they may have good cheer, it is, that the eternal Father, who is their first

cook, spits those of his children, who have not that deference for their lessons, which is due.

GOOSE. There are certain tales called *Gooses' Tales. The tales that the Church tell us, are Gooses' Tales, seeing that we are goslings and the church is our mother.

Dennis the Critic.

D'Israeli, at the end of the character of Dennis, in his *Literary Miscellanies*, has the following anecdote: It appears that the Provoked Husband was acted for his benefit, which procured him about £100. Thompson and Pope generously supported the Old Critic, and Savage who had nothing but verse to give, returned them poetical thanks in the name of Dennis. When Dennis heard these lines repeated (for he was then blind) his critical severity, and his natural brutality, overcame that grateful sense he should have expressed, of their kindness and their elegance. He swore "By God they could be no one's but that fool Savage's."

Or Mother Goose's Tales; the French term is 'Contes de ma Mère l'Oie.'

The dates of the original editions of Milton's Works, with some other particulars respecting that author.

PROSE WORKS.

Of Reformation in England.....	1641
Of Prelatical Episcopacy.....	1641
Of Church Government.....	1641
Animadversions upon the Remonstrants defence against Smectymnus.....	1641
An Apology for Smectymnus.....	1642
Areopagitica.....	1644
The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce....	1644
The Doctrine, &c. of Divorce, much augmented, a second edition.....	1644
The same	1645
The Judgment of Martin Bucer, concerning Divorce	1644
Of Education	1644
Of Education, printed at the end of his Poems, 8vo	1673
Tetrachordon	1645
Colasterion	1645
Observations on the Articles of Peace.....	1649
Eikonoklastes	1649

- The same, 8vo. Amsterdam 1690
 The same, a second edition, much enlarged. 1650
 Eikonoklastes, traduite de l'Anglois, sur la
 seconde et plus ample edition; et revûe par
 l'auteur; à Londres, par Guill. Dugard,
 imprimeur du Conseil d'Etat l'an 1652, 12o.
 Tenure of Kings 1649
 The same, second edition 1649
 The same, a new edition with some additions 1650
 Pro Populo Anglicano defensio 1651
 The same in folio, editio emendatior 1651
 The same in 12mo..... 1651
 Pro Populo Anglicano defensio. Antwerp 1651
 The same..... 1652
 Defensio secunda,.... 12mo. Hagæ-Comitum.. 1652
 The same..... 1654
 Joannis Philippi angli responsio, 12mo.. Lond 1652
 The Defence of the People of England
 translated by Mr. Washington of the
 Temple, 8vo..... 1692
 Pro Defensio.... 12mo.... Hag. Comitum.. 1655
 Scriptum Dom. Protectoris Reipublicæ An-
 gliæ &c..... 1655
 Literæ, Senatus Anglicani necnon Cromwelli,
 &c. nomine, conscriptæ, 12mo..... 1659
 Considerations to remove hirelings out of
 the Church, 12mo..... 1659

A letter concerning the Commonwealth 12mo.	1659
A ready and easy way to establish a Commonwealth	1659
A Treatise of Civil Power, 12mo.....	1659
The cabinet Council, containing the chief arts of Empire, by the ever renowned Knight Sir Walter Rawleigh. Published by John Milton Esq. 12mo. Printed by Newcomb	1658
Accedence commenced Grammar, 12mo.....	1660
The same.....	1669
Brief Notes upon a Sermon.....	1660
Aphorisms of State, a Tract of Sir Walter Rawleigh's 8vo.....	1661
The History of Britain	1670
The same.....	1671
Artis Logicæ Institutio 12mo.....	1672
Idem——edito secunda, 12mo.	1673
Of true Religion, 12mo.....	1673
Epistolarum Familiarium Liber, 8vo.....	1674
Declaration of the Poles.....	1674
Letters of State, 12mo. 1676. Translated into English 1694.....	
The Historie of Moscovia, 8vo.....	1682

Poetical Works

Paradise Lost, in ten Books	1667
The same	1668
The same, with the argument, and address to the reader, from S. Simons	1669
The same, without the address	1669
The same in twelve Books	1672
Paradise Lost, in twelve books, 2nd, Edition 8vo	1674
The same	1675
The same	1678
Poems. 12mo	1646
Poems, with the Tractate on Education, written above twenty years since, 8vo	1673
Paradise Regained, and Samson Agonistes 8vo	1671
The same	1680

All the preceeding editions, except those marked
otherwise are in Quarto.

Milton experienced some difficulty in getting his Poem of Paradise Lost licensed, the licenser imagining that, in the noble simile of the sun in an eclipse, he had discovered treason. It was, however, licensed, and Milton sold his M S. to Samuel Simmons, April 27th 1667, for an immediate payment of five pounds, with a proviso that on 1300 copies being sold, he was to receive five pounds more; and the same for the second and third editions.

The first edition appeared in 1667, in ten books, small quarto, advertised at 3s plainly bound; but as it met with no very quick sale, the titles were varied in order to promote its circulation—thus the edition of 1667 is frequently found with the titles of 1668 and 1669.

In two years, the sale of the poem gave the Poet a right to his second payment, the receipt for which was signed April 26th 1669.

The Second Edition was printed in 8vo. 1674, but the author did not live to receive the stipulated payment. The third edition was published

in 1678: The copy right then devolving to Milton's widow, she agreed with Simmons to receive eight pounds for it; this agreement was concluded, and the receipt signed, December 21st 1680. Simmons transferred the right for twenty five pounds, to a Bookseller named Brabazon Aylmer, and Aylmer sold half to Jacob Tonson, August 17th, 1683, and the other half at a price considerably advanced, March 24th 1690.

Dr Bentley, for his edition of Milton in 1732, received one hundred and five pounds, and

Dr. Newton, for editing the *Paradise Lost*, received six hundred and thirty pounds, and for *Paradise Regained*, one hundred and five pounds.

Baron, for revising the Edition of Milton's *Prose Works*, 2 vol. 4to. received £10.

I shall conclude these unconnected particulars, with the following curious

PROCLAMATION

By the King

For calling in and suppressing of two books



written by John Milton: the one, intituled, *Johannis Miltoni Angli pro Populo Anglicano Defensio, contra Claudii Anonymi alias Salmasii Defensionem Regiam*; and the other in answer to a book intituled, *The Pourtraicture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and Suffering* and also a third book intituled, *The Obstructors of Justice*, written by John Goodwin.

Charles R.

Whereas John Milton, late of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, hath published in print two several books, the one intituled *Johannis Miltoni Angli pro Populo Anglicano defensio contra Claudii Anonymi, alias Salmasii Defensionem Regiam*. And the other in answer to a book intituled *The Portraicture of his sacred Majesty in his solitude and sufferings*. In both which are contained sundry treasonable passages against us and our Government, and most impious endeavours to justify the horrid and unmatchable murder of our late dear father of glorious memory.

And whereas John Goodwin, late of Coleman Street, London, clerk, hath also published in print, a book intituled, *The Obstructors of Justice*, written in defiance of his said late Majesty. And whereas the said John Milton and John Goodwin are both fled, or so obscure themselves that no endeavours used for their apprehension can take effect, whereby they might be brought to legal tryal, and deservedly receive condign punishment for their treasons and offences.

Now to the end that our good subjects may not be corrupted in their judgements, with such wicked and traitorous principles as are dispersed and scattered throughout the beforementioned books, we upon the motion of the Commons in Parliament now assembled, doe hereby streightly charge and command all and every person and persons whatsoever, who live in any city, burrough or town incorporate, within this, our kingdom of England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, in whose hands any of those books are, or hereafter shall

be, that they, upon pain of our high displeasure, and the consequence thereof, do forthwith, upon publication of this our command, or within ten days immediately following, deliver or cause the same to be delivered to the mayor, bailiffs, or other chief officer or magistrate, in any of the said cities, boroughs or towns incorporate, where such person or persons so live; or if living out of any city, borough or town incorporate, then to the next justice of peace adjoining his or their dwelling or place of abode; or if living in either of our universities, then to the vice-chancellor of that university where he or they do reside.

And in default of such voluntary delivery, which we do expect in observance of our said command that then and after the time before limited, expired, the said chief magistrate of all and every the said cities, boroughs or towns incorporate, the justices of the peace in their several counties, and the vice-chancellors of our said universities respectively, are hereby commanded to seize and take all and every the books aforesaid, in

whose hands or possession soever they shall be found, and certifie the names of the offenders into our Privy Council.

And we do hereby also give special charge and command to the said chief magistrates, justices of the peace and vice-chancellors respectively, that they cause the said books which shall be so brought unto any of their hands or seized or taken as aforesaid, by vertue of this our proclamation, to be delivered to the respective Sheriffs of those Counties where they respectively live, the first and next assizes that shall after happen. And the said Sheriffs are hereby also required, in time of holding such assizes, to cause the same to be publicly burnt by the hand of the common hangman.

And we do further streightly charge and command that no man hereafter presume to print, vend, sell, or disperse any the aforesaid books, upon pain of our heavy displeasure, and of such further punishment as for their presumption in

that behalf may any way be inflicted upon them by the laws of this realm,

Given at our Court at Whitehall, the thirteenth day of August, in the twelfth year of our reign 1660.

Destruction of Libraries in the Time of Henry VIII. at the dissolution of the Monasteries.

It is a circumstance well known to every one at all conversant in English History, that the suppression of the lesser monasteries by that rapacious monarch, Harry the VIII. took place in 1536. Bishop Fisher, when the abolition was first proposed in the convocation, strenuously opposed it, and told his brethren that this was fairly showing the king how he might come at the great monasteries. "And so, my lords," concluded he, "if you grant the king these smaller monasteries, you do but make him a handle, whereby he may cut down all the cedars within your lebanons." Fisher's fears were borne out by the subsequent acts of Henry, who, after

quelling a civil commotion occasioned by the suppression of the lesser monasteries, immediately abolished the remainder, and on the whole suppressed 645 monasteries, of which 28 had abbots who enjoyed seats in Parliament, Ninety colleges were demolished, 2374 chantries and free-chapels and 110 hospitals. The havoc that was made among the libraries, cannot be better described than in the words of Bayle, bishop of Ossory, in the preface to Lelands "New year's Gift to King Henry the VIII "

"A greate nombre of them whyche purchased those, superstycyouse mansyons (*monasteries*) reserved of those librarye bookes, some to serve theyr jakes some to scoure theyr candlestyckes, and some to rubbe theyr bootes. Some they solde to the grossers and sope sellers, and some they sent oversea to y^e booke bynders, not in small nombre, but at tymes whole shyppes full to y^e wonderynge of foren nacyons. Yea y^e Univer-sytees of thys realme are not alle clere in thys detestable fact. But cursed is that bellye whyche

seketh to be fedde with suche ungodlye gaynes, and so depelye shameth hys natural conterye. I knowe a merchant manne, whyche shall at thys tyme be namelesse, that boughte y^e contentes of two noble lybraryes for forty shyllinges pryce : a shame it is to be spoken. Thys stuffe hathe he occupied in y^e stede of greye paper, by y^e space of more than these ten yeares and yet he hathe store ynoughe for as manye yeares to come. A prodygyouse example is thys and to be abhorred of all men whyche love theyr nacyon as they shoulde do. The monkes kepte them undre dust, y^e ydle-headed prestes regarded them not, theyr latter owners have most shamefully abused them, and y^e covetouse merchantes have solde them awaye into foren nacyons for moneye."

Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to a Friend in London. 2 vol. 8vo. London 1754.

The author of these letters was one *Birt*, an understrapper commissary, who, as is natural to such people, was in his own opinion, a man of

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great consequence. Major Hepburn of Aldercron's regiment, mentioned at Madras an anecdote of Birt, which I think happened at Inverness. Birt giving himself some consequential airs, said "*He represented His Majesty.*" Upon which a dry Scot replied, "Hoot mon! *you represent His Majesty!*—*He* God bless him, is muckle better represented on a bawbee."

The newe Attractive, containing a short discourse of the Magnes or Lodestone, and amongst other his vertues, of a new discovered secret, and subtile propertie, concerning the declyning of the Needle, touched therewith, under the plaine of the Horizon. Now first found out by ROBERT NORMAN, Hydrographer. Small 4to. Imprinted at London, by John Kyngston, for Richard Ballard 1681.

This scarce Tract is the production of Robert Norman, who first discovered what is called the dipping of the Needle, and which discovery this work was intended to promulgate. As this curious work is very little known, a synopsis of its contents will perhaps, not be deemed uninteresting.

The 1st. Chapter treateth—Of the *Magnes* or *Lodestone*, where they are to be found, and of their colours, weight and vertue in drawyng iron, or steele, and of other properties of the same stone.

2nd. Chap. Of the divers opinions of those that haue written of the attractiue poinct, and where thei have imagined it to bee.

3d. Chap. By what means the rare and straunge *declinyng* of the Needle, from the plaine of the Horizon was first founde.

4th. Chap. How to finde the greatest *declinyng* of the Needle under the Horizon.

5th. Chap. That in the vertue of the *Magnes* or *Lodestone*, is no ponderous or weightie matter, to cause any suche *declinyng* in the Needle.

6th. Chap. A confutation of the common received opinion of the point *Attractiue*.

7th. Chap. Of the point *Respectiue*, where it maie bee by greatest reason imagined.

8th. Chap. Certaine proofes of the power and action, wholie and freelië beeyng in the stone, to shewe this pointe *respective*, and in the Needle, by vertue and power received of the *Stone*, and not forced, or constrained by any *Attraction* in Heaven or Yearth.

9th. Chap. Of the *Variation* of the Needle from the Pole or Axletree of the Earth, and how it is to bee understoode.

10th. Chap. Of the common Compasses, and of the divers different sortes and makynge of them, with the inconveniences that maie growe by them, and the plattes made by them.

After which followeth, A Table of the Sun's Declination and three other Astronomical Tables.

The body of the Work, with the Tables, occupy 62 pages, printed with black or old english letter; exclusive of which, at the beginning, are a dedicatory epistle, an address to the Reader, and the Magnes or Lodestone's Challenge, which latter will be no unwelcome guest, after the preceding dry recital of contents.

THE MAGNES, OR LODESTONE'S CHALLENGE

Give place, ye glittering sparkes
Ye glimmering sapphires bright
Ye Rubies redde, and Diamonds braue,
Wherein ye moste delight.

In breefe, ye stones inricht,
And burnisht all with golde,
Set forthe in lapidaries shoppes
For Jewells to be solde.

Give place, give place, I saie
Your beautie, gleame and glee
Is all the vertue for the Whiche,
Accepted so you bee.

Magnes, the Lodestone, I,
Your painted sheathes defie,
Without my helpe, in Indian seas,
The beste of you might lie.

I guide the pilot's course,
His helping hande I am,
The Mariner delights in me,
So doeth the marchaunt man

My vertue lyes unknown,
My secrets hidden are,
By me, the Court and commonweale
Are pleased verie farre.

No shippe could saile on Seas,
Her course to runne aright,
Nor compasse shewe the readie waie,
Were Magnes not of might.

Blush then, and blemishe all
Bequeath to me that's dewe,
Your seates in golde, your price in plate,
Which Jewellers doe renewe.

It's I, it's I, alone
Whom you usurpe upon,
Magnes by name, the Lodestone cal'd,
The Prince of stones alone.

If this you can denie,
Then seeme to make replie,
And let the painfull Seaman judge
The whiche of us doeth lie,

THE MARINER'S JUDGMENT.

The Lodestone is the stone,
The onely stone alone,
Deseruyng praise above the rest,
Whose vertues are unknowne.

THE MARCHANTE'S VERDICT.

The saphire's bright, the diamonds braue
Are stones that beare the name
But flatter not and tell the troth,
Magnes deserves the fame.

Le Poëte sans fard, ou Discours satyriques sur toutes sortes de sujets. (par Gacon.) 2 tom, 12mo 1696.

This work, which was reprinted in 1701 with some alterations, is a collection of satires which Chancellor Boucherat caused to be suppressed, and condemned the author to some months imprisonment. François Gacon died in 1725, at the age of fifty, after having composed a great number of very indifferent satirical works. The following quatrain from the *Poëte sans fard* may be considered as a very favorable specimen of the author's talents;

Une beauté quand elle advance en age,
A ses amans inspire du dégoût;
Mais, pour le vin, il a cet avantage,
Plus il vieillit, plus il flatte le goût.

which may be *done into English* thus:

A beauty, when advanced in age,
In lover's eyes sees little favor;
But wine it is, has this advantage,
The older 'tis, the finer is its flavor.

The Discoverie of the gaping Gulph, wherein to England is like to be swallowed by a French Marriage, if the Lorde forbid not the Bands by letting her Majesty (Queen Elizabeth) see the sin and punishment thereof. 1579.

This Tract wa elicited by the *incognito* visit of the Duke of Anjou to England, after the favorable receival of his proxy by the Queen. The author John Stubbes, a member of Lincoln's Inn; the publisher William Page; and Hugh Singleton, the printer, were all three apprehended, tried, and sentenced to have their right hands cut off by a butcher's knife and mallet. Never, I believe, was the courage and loyalty of Englishmen more strikingly exemplified than in the conduct of Stubbes and Page when brought to the scaffold to have the sentence put into execution, November 3, 1579.*

Stubbes addressing himself to the spectators, said

“ What a grieffe it is to the bodie to lose one

* Singleton, by the interest of his friends, obtained a remittance of the sentence.

of its' members you all know. I am come hither to receive my punishment according to the laws. I am sorie for the losse of my hand, and more sorie to lose it by judgment; but most of all with her Majesties' indignation and evell opinion, whome I have soe highlie displeased. Before I was condempned, I might speak for my innocencie; but nowe my mouth is stopped by judgment, to the which I submitt myselffe, ame content patientlie to endure whatsoever it pleaseth God, of his secrett providence, to laie upon me, and take it justlie deserved for my sinnes; and I pray God it maie be an example to youe all, that it beinge so daungerous to offend the lawes without an evell meaninge, as breedeth the losse of a haund, youmaie use your haunds holylie and praie to God for the longe preservation of her Majestie over youe, whom God hath used as an instrument for a longe peace and many blessings over us; and speciallie for his Gospell, whearby shee hathe made a waie for us to rest and quiteness of our conciences. For the French I force not, but my greatest grieffe

is, in soe many weekes and daie's imprisonment, her Majestie hath not once thought me worthie of her mercie, which she hath oftentimes extended to divers persons in greater offences. For my haund I esteeme it not soe mutch, for I thinke I colde have saved it, and might do yet; but I will not have a guiltlesse harte and an iufamous haunde. I praie youe all to praie with me, that God will strengthen me to endure and abide the paine that I ame to suffre, and graunt me this grace, that the losse of my haunde do not withdraw any parte of my duetie and affection toward her Majestie, and because, when soe many veines of bloude are opened it is uncertain howe they maie be stayed, and what will be the event theirow. Then kneeling, he continued, "I beseche youe all to praye for me, that it wolde please God to forgive me my sinnes; and I crave pardon of all the worlde, and freelie forgive everie one that hathe offended me, and soe with mercie to deale with me, that whether I live or die I may live or die his servaunt. My maisters, if their be any among youe that doe love me, if your love be not in God

and her Majestie I utterlie denie your loue." The hand ready on the Block to be stricken off, he said often to the people "Praye for me, nowe mye calamatie is at hande." At the end of these words his right hand was struck off when waving his hat with his remaining hand, he exclaimed,—“God save the Queen!” and immediately swooned.

Page next ascended the scaffold, and addressing himself to the by-standers, said,

“ I am come hither to receive the lawe according to my judgment, and thanke God of all, and of this I take God to witnes, that knoweth the hartes of all men, that, as I ame sorie I have offended her Majestie, so did I never mene harme to her Highness’ person, crowne or dignitie; but have bene as trewe a subject as any was in England to my abilitie, except none.” Then holding up his right hand, “ This hand,” said he, “ did, I put to the Plough and got my living by it many years. If it wolde haue pleased her Highness to have

pardoned it and have taken my left haund, or my life she had delte more favourablie with me, for nowe I have no meanes to live; but God, which is the fater of us all, will provide for me. I beseeche you all to praie for me, that I maie take this punishment patientlie." And so laying his hand upon the block, he prayed the executioner to perform his office as quickly as possible, who, at two blows severed his hand from his arm, whereat lifting up the stump, he said to the people, "I have left there a true Englishman's hand" and so went from the scaffold very stoutly and with great courage.

Littleton's (Adam) Latine Dictionary.
Quarto, London 1678 and 1684.

When the Doctor was compiling his Dictionary, and announced the Word *Concurro* to his Amanuensis, the scribe imagining from an affinity of sound, that the six first letters would give the translation of the verb, said, "*Concur* I suppose

Sir," to which the Doctor peevishly replied "*Concur!—Condog!*"—The Secretary, whose business it was to write down what his master dictated, according, did his duty, and the word *Condog* was inserted, and actually printed as one interpretation of "*con curro*" in the edition of 1678, but omitted in the subsequent one of 1684.

The author, at the end of this Dictionary proposes an inscription for the Monument to commemorate the names of the Lord Mayors of London under whose Mayoralities it is was begun continued and completed, "worthy for it's length" says Southey "of a Sanscrit Legend, and extending through seven degrees of Longitude.

Advice to Authors on facility, of Composition.

Lope Felix de Vega Carpio wrote five times the number of leaves that he lived days, and if any one has the curiosity to know in what manner such facility of composition is attained, let him

listen to the advice that Ringelbergius (Sterck) gives to an author under his tuition. "Tell the Printers," says he "to make preparations for a work you intend writing, and never alarm yourself about it because it is not even begun, for after having annouced it, you may, without difficulty, trace out in your own head, the whole plan of the Work, and its divisions; after which, compose the arguments of the Chapters, and I can assure you that in this manner you may furnish the Printers daily with more copy than they want. But remember, when you have once begun there must be no flagging 'till the Work is finished."

Voyage du ci-devant Duc du Châtelet en Portugal revue par M. Bourgoing. 2 tom. 8vo. Paris 1798

The real author of this book was Dessotteux an officer in Rochambeau's army, better known by the name of Comartin. The Duke du Châtelet never was in Portugal; in the year 1777 when he is said to have departed from England, he was not in that Kingdom, having been successively replaced as ambassador by DeGuines and Noailles

HALSTEAD'S (ROBERT)

Succinct Genealogies of the noble and Ancient Houses of Alno or De Alneto, Broc of Shephale Latimer of Duntish, Drayton of Drayton, Mauduit of Westminster, Greene of Drayton, Vere of Addington, Fitz. Lewis of West Horndon, Howard of Effingham and Mordaunt of Turvey, justified by Public Records, Ancient and extant Charters &c. fol. Lond. 1685.

The Author's name is fictitious, this work being the compilation of Henry, Earl of Peterborough and Mr. Rans his Chaplain, Rector of Turvey in Bedfordshire.

Only Twenty-four Copies of this Book were printed and it is so extremely rare as to have sold at Joy's Sale in 1779 for Nineteen Guineas and at Leigh's Auction Room, December 1812 for Forty-one Guineas.

Fenelon's Adventures of Telemachus.

Bausset in his Life of Fenelon, says, that the transcript of this work was secretly circulated in several families previous to publication; and ac-

cording to Peignot this circulation was occasioned by the faithlessness of the *valet de chambre*, to whom he gave it to transcribe. The manuscript was afterwards sold to the widow of Claude Barbin who committed it to the press; but only two hundred and eight pages of it had been printed, when it was discovered to be the work of Fenelon; and that suspicious King Louis XIV. ordered strict search to be made at the Printer's for all the sheets that had been worked off, which were confiscated and burnt; and every effort made to annihilate this admirable production. Fortunately, a few copies escaped, with transcripts of that part which had not been printed, one of these copies was obtained by Adrian Moëtgens, a bookseller at the Hague, who published the whole work in 1699. Peignot says that every edition previous to 1720 is incomplete but I have not chanced to meet with any edition of that date; there is one published in Twelves at Rotterdam, in 1719, with notes critical and historical, which was reprinted in 1725, but the one of 1719 is the scarcer of the two,

on account of the first impressions of the plates. Some persons have believed that in this work they could recognize the characters of

Madame de Montespan.....	as....	Calypso
Mademoiselle de Foutanges ..	as....	Eucharis
The Duchess of Bourgogne....	as....	Antiope,
Louvois	as....	Prothéilas
King James	as....	Idomenée
and Louis XIV.	as....	Sesostris.

Bayle, (Pierre) Dictionaire Historique et Critique, revu par Prosper Marchand, 4 vols in folio Rotterdam 1720. Called the third, though really the fourth edition.

This is the dearest and most esteemed edition of Bayle's Dictionary, for which reason many mercenary Booksellers, and others, by means of false titles bearing the date of 1720, have vended inferior editions for the one sought after, and so defrauded the persons to whom they were sold. To detect any cheat of this description, and to distinguish the true edition from it's substitutes, remark *First*. That in the true edition the title to the dedicatory Epistle to the Regent is printed in red and black. *Secondly*, A detached

of twenty pages, numbered with small nan Capitals, containing the Preface to the Edition (*in Italics*,) the Bookseller's advertisement to the third edition, and the privilege of States of Holland. *Third and lastly*, It will be necessary to examine volume 2, to see if the *le David, Roi des Juifs*, be entire as it is intended to be employed twice, and in a different manner. In the first (which is seldom omitted) article is contained in pages 963, 964, and the greater part of 965; in the second on the contrary, the same article much extended, has been separately printed on three leaves, paged from 966 to 968, with an asterisk before each, to distinguish them from the preceding leaves, paged with the same figures. It is most important to possess the above mentioned three leaves, for, if they are wanting the copy is imperfect; and its value is much diminished.

Some copies were printed on large Dutch paper, with verses by Limiers, in praise of the Government, at the head of the Dedicatory Epistle,

which verses were suppressed in the other copies of the same edition.

Copies of this description are precious *morceaux*; one sold at M d'Angard's Sale in 1789 for 1400 *livres*, and another, of extraordinary beauty, at the sale of M. Meon, December 1803 for 1173 *livres*.

The other editions of this Dictionary, are, *Rotterdam*, 2vols. 4o. 1697.—Ditto 3vols. 1702.—Ditto, 3 vols. *Geneva*, 1715.—The same, *Rotterdam*, 1715.—Ditto 4 vols. *Amsterdam* 1730; —Ditto, *Amsterdam*, (*Paris*) 4vols. 1734. There is a supplement printed at *Geneva*, 1722 which completes and forms the fourth volume to the editions of 1702 and 1715. The edition next in esteem to that of 1720 is the one in 4 vols folio, *La Haye*, 1740; and some prefer it, on account of being rather more ample.

The following, almost always accompanies the editions of 1720 and 1740.

Chaufepié (Jac. Georg. de) Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, pour servir de suite à celui de Bayle. 4 vol's folio, La Haye, 1750.

On the first appearance of Bayle's Work, the fanatic *Jurieu* denounced it to the consistory of the Wallonian Church as containing much reprehensible matter, and it would have been suppressed had not Bayle promised to correct the parts objected to; but it appears he was in no hurry to fulfil his promise, for in the subsequent editions the only considerable alterations he made were in the article *David*.

Literary Vanity.

Aldrovandus could never prevail on the booksellers to undertake the printing his works, and at length determined to print them at his own expence, which he did and ruined himself, for no one bought them, which he at last found out, and therefore made presents of them to the Public Libraries, where they remained, as perpetual monuments of his learning and generosity

Parallel instances, in more modern times might easily be produced.

Mrs. H. More, in her "Christian Morals" relates, that whilst in Wales, a clergyman who had composed a sermon, and proposed publishing it, asked her advice as to how many thousand copies he should print; she recommended him to limit them to hundreds, and the sermon was printed, but few copies were sold except those charitably bought by the author's friends. On her return to Wales from the metropolis a short time afterwards, he anxiously enquired if his sermon had made much noise in the Literary World, and whether she had not observed a reformation of manners at the Court end of Town since its publication. Another example may be here added, 'tis a sketch from life of the late *Percival Stockdale*, He was the Child of Irascibility, and the offspring of his brain bore evident marks of their parentage. For upwards of half a century his search was immortality, his claims to which he did not scruple to found on

his literary labours, and even to his death, he nourished the delusive conviction that posterity would do him that justice, of which he fancied he was deprived by cotemporary envy; with this self conviction he used frequently to quote instances of celebrated men who never received their due praise 'till after they were laid under ground, and it has even found its way into his life of himself, where giving a list of his works, he says '*this I wrote at Portsmouth*' and '*this was written at No. 2, Bateman's Buildings.*' Ridiculous egotism! as if the world cared one straw whether his *this* was written in a counting-house, or his *that*, in a coal-hole.

To crown the whole, a short time previous to his death, he printed at his own expence, a new edition of his Poems, of which I think I may venture to say, not twenty copies were sold; and had he lived long enough it was his intention to have republished the whole of his own works, which had he done, would in all probability have reduced him to the same dilemma as Alvanus.

Drelincourt's Discourse on Death 8vo.

This is a Book of great credit among vulgar enthusiasts; but when Drelincourt first published it, he was so totally disappointed in its sale, that he complained to Daniel Defoe, Author of Robinson Crusoe &c. of the injury he was likely to sustain by it. Daniel asked him if he had blended any thing marvellous with his pious advice, he said he had not, "If you wish to have your book sell," said Daniel, "I will put you in the way," he then sat down and wrote the story of the Apparition, which is to be found at the beginning of Drelincourt's Work, and which is alleged, as a proof of the appearance of ghosts to be as authentic as the affair of the Witch of Endor. This Story will be looked for in vain, in the first edition.

The Hereditary right of the Crown of England asserted, folio, 1713.

Mr. Hilkiah Bedford, the reputed author, was

tried for this work in the Court of King's Bench 1714, fined 1000 marks and imprisoned three years. The real author was George Harbin, a nonjuring Clergyman, who wrote a remarkable epitaph on Sir Isaac Newton; Lord Weymouth on account of his sufferings conveyed to Hilksiah 100 Pounds by the hands of the real author, as it is supposed, without knowing it; for Bedford, from zeal to the cause, and affection for the Author, submitted bravely to the fine and imprisonment, in order to screen his friend, who, I believe was known but to few as the real author, 'till the late James West Esq. having a copy once the property of Bishop Kennett, and in which the Bishop had written some notes, shewing it to Harbin, Harbin told him he was the Author, and immediately produced the original copy of the same, together with three large volumes of original documents from which it had been compiled.

Wood's (Anthony) Athenæ Oxoniensis; or, Lives of Persons educated at Oxford, from A. D. 1500. 2 vols folio. 1691 and 1692.

Anthony Wood stands prominent in that class of laborious compilers, who may not inaptly be termed 'Biographical Pioneers,' and to his indefatigable labours we are indebted for this Catalogue of near one thousand native authors, which, notwithstanding the charges of narrow mindedness and furious prejudice brought against the Author, continues to receive the approbation of, and to be the model for, every writer in that department of Literature; and it would be well if the authors and compilers of the present day were to imitate the honest bluntness of Anthony as well as his plan, and play praise a little less into each other's hands, by judging impartially, and candidly speaking what they think; but I am afraid few are inclined, like him, to sacrifice every thing for the love of truth; and if they value personal convenience, they perhaps are right, for Wood having accused the Chancellor, Edward, Earl of Clarendon, of

bilbery and corruption, the University condemned the 2nd vol. of the book to be burnt in the Theatre Yard, and expelled the author as a disturber of the Peace, besides fining him thirty-four pounds. The passages which drew these severities on our author are as follows: 1st *After the restoration of King Charles II. it was expected by all that he (Jenkyns) should be made one of the judges in Westminster-Hall, and so might he have been, would he have given money to the then Lord Chancellor.* 2nd. (In the life of Sir J. Glynn.) *'After the restoration of King Charles the II. he (Glynn) was made his eldest Serjeant at Law by the corrupt dealing of the then Lord Chancellor.*

It has since transpired, rather singularly, from one of Hearne's Manuscripts, that Wood, suffered for a reflection of which he was not the real author, for he was furnished with it by Mr. Aubrey, who had it from Judge Jenkins himself.

ELZEVIR, CLASSICS.

The diminutiveness of a large portion, and the beauty of the whole of the Classics printed by the Elzevirs at Leyden and Amsterdam, have long rendered them justly celebrated, and the prices they bear in public sales sufficiently demonstrate the estimation in which they are at present held; but, as Renouard observes, in his life of the elder Aldus "How few are there of those who esteem and pay so dearly for these pretty editions who know that the types that so much please them are the work of Francis Garamond, who cast them 100 Years before at Paris."

Lewis Elzevir is said to have been the first who observed the distinction between the *v* consonant and the *u* vowel, which had been recommended by Ramus and other writers long before, but never regarded.

There were five of these Elzevirs, viz. Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis and Daniel. The

whole of the Greek, Latin and French works printed by these celebrated men form a collection of about 100 volumes.

Dr. Franklin.

This excellent philosopher, politician and mechanic, has, in his own life, left such an emulative example of what industry in the outset of life may effect, that it is much to be regretted his account of himself is not more generally known by those to whom it seems principally directed and who would derive the greatest benefit from it. On commencing business on his own account as a printer and stationer, he says 'I began to pay by degrees the debt I had contracted, and in order to insure my character and credit as a tradesman, I took care not only to be *really* industrious and frugal, but also to avoid every appearance of the contrary. I was plainly dressed, and never seen in any place of public amusement. I never went a fishing or hunting. A book indeed enticed me sometimes from my work, but it was seldom by

stealth, and occasioned no scandal; and to shew that I did not think myself above my profession, I conveyed home sometimes in a wheel-barrow the paper I purchased at the warehouses. I thus obtained the reputation of being an industrious young man, and very punctual in his payments. The merchants who imported articles of stationary solicited my custom; others offered to furnish me with books, and my trade went on prosperously."

Nash's (T) Collections for the History of Worcestershire, 2 vols. folio, Lond. 1781, with a supplement 1799. +

Doctor Barton being in company with Nash soon after the publication of his two heavy folios, the warden humourously observed to the Doctor, that his publication was deficient in several respects.

Dr. Nash, as was but natural, endeavoured to defend his volumes in the best manner he was able. "Pray, Doctor are you not a Justice of the Peace?" "I am," replied the Doctor. Then

says Barton "I advise you to send your Work to the *House of Correction*."

King Charles the First's Works.

In the year 1677, the Parliament voted two months' tax, for the more decent interment of the body of the unfortunate Charles, and to raise a monument to his memory. Mr. Chiswell, son in law to Royston, then Printer to the King, proposed a plan to supersede the necessity of a monument, which was, that part of the sum voted should be applied for the purpose of printing a new edition of ^{his} Charles's Works, a copy of which was to be fixed with a chain to every parish church in the kingdom; this plan was approved of by many, and Charles II. himself encouraged it; but the distrusts between the King and people, the heats in Parliament, and the Popish Plot, prevented the execution of it: On the Duke of York mounting the throne, Mr. Chiswell applied to Sir Roger L'Estrange to procure King James's commendatory letter; this request the King refused, stating as a reason

for his refusal, that he did not believe "*Icon Basiliké*" to be his father's production; Chiswell on being informed of this, said, that omitting "Icon Basiliké" would render the works imperfect, and therefore proposed printing it at the end of the works, as a sort of addenda after the *Finis*; this the King consented to, on condition that some expressions which he thought injurious to the Monarchy might be expunged; but Chiswell objecting to this, it was at last agreed, that the objectionable parts should be enclosed within crotchets; and thus "*Icon Basiliké*"* stands at the end of the second part of the King's Works, folio 1686.†

* There were Seventeen Editions of "*Eikon Basiliké*," printed in 1648, without the Prayers, and in 1649, Twelve more, six of which, at least, were printed with the Prayers. There were fifty editions in various languages, in the course of twelve months.

Anecdotes of Bowyer, 4to.

† Charles the First's Letter to Pope Gregory XV. is omitted in his Works. It is inserted in 'Cabala, or Mysteries of State, 4to. Vittorio Siri's Italian Mercury,' 'Du Chesne's History of England,' and 'Rushworth's Historical Collections.'

Toland's Amyntor, or Defence of Milton.

Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy,

4to, 1st edition 1624—8th edition, in folio 1676—
9th, edition 2 vols, 8vo, 1800, reprinted from the
best folio edition 1651, 2.

Robert Burton was the younger brother to William Burton, author of the description of Leicestershire; according to Wood, " he was an exact mathematician, a curious calculator of nativities, a general read scholar, a thorough paced Philologist, and one that understood the surveying of lands well. As he was by many accounted a severe student, a devourer of authors, a melancholy and humourous person, so by others, who knew him well, a person of great honesty, plain dealing and charity. I have heard some of the ancients of Christ Church often say, that his company was very merry, facete, and juvenile; and no man in his time did surpass him for his ready and dexterous interlarding his common discourses among them with verses from the poets, or sentences from Classic authors, which being then all the fashion in the

University, made his company the more acceptable," Burton, composed the Anatomy with a view of relieving his own melancholy: but increased it to such a degree, that nothing could make him laugh but going to the Bridge foot, and hearing the ribaldry of the bargemen, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter. His epitaph, at Christ Church, in Oxford, intimates that excessive application to this celebrated work, the author's only production, was the occasion of his death. *Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus, hic jacet Democritus Junior, cui vitam dedit et mortem melancholia.*

Dr. Johnson was so well pleased with Burton's Anatomy, that he declared it was the only book that ever enticed him out of bed two hours earlier than he wished to rise.

Anecdote for Antiquarians.

Pine, the Engraver and Herald used to relate the following anecdote of Dr. Stukely.

As the Doctor and some other curiosos, among whom was Mr. Pine, were visiting certain antiquities in Hertfordshire, they came to a place called Cæsar's stile, situated on the brow of an eminence. No sooner was the place named, than the Doctor stopped all of a sudden and after an attentive survey of the neighbouring ground, pronounced it to be directly the scite of a fortified pass, which Cæsar had left behind him in his march from Covey-Stakes to Verulan. Some of the company demurring against this opinion, a debate arose, and an aged man, a labourer, coming up, the Doctor asked him, with great confidence, "whether that was not called Cæsar's Stile!" "*Aye master,*" said the old man, "*that it is, I have good reason to know it, for many a day did I work upon it for old Bob Cesar, rest his soul, he lived in yonder Farm, and a sad road it was before he made this Stile.*"

Library Arrangement.

Rimsky Korsakof, a Serjeant in the Guards who succeeded Zoritz, in the affections of

Catharine the Second, Empress of Russia, gave the following order to his Bookseller: "*Fit me up*", said he, *a handsome library, little books above and great ones below.*" Similar to the above was the answer of the present possessor of a large Library to the demand of the person who was employed to arrange it, as to the manner in which he would have it classed; "*Range me,*" replied he "the grenadiers (*folios*) at bottom, battalion (*octavos*) in the middle, and light-bobs, (*duodecimos*) at top."

FONTENELLE.

The author of the '*Pluralité des Mondes,*' lived to be nearly one hundred years old, and even at that age had an extraordinary turn of wit on suitable occasions. A Lady of nearly equal age, said to him one day in a large company—"*Monsieur, you and I stay here so long I have a notion death has forgotten us!*" "*Speak as softly as you can, Madam,*" replied the Veteran, "*lest you should remind him of us.*"

MR. COLE'S UNPUBLISHED NOTES

On the Rev. James Bentham's *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Ely* 4to. Cambridge 1771—Second Edition Norwich 1812.

Manuscript copies of these notes, the originals of which, are said to be in a copy of Bentham's Ely, formerly belonging to Cole, are in the possession of different persons, and so well known by a number of the collectors of Topographical History, that on referring to the new edition of Bentham's book, it was with infinite surprize I could find no notice taken of them, and yet so much solicitude shewn to defend his right to the authorship of the *Essay on Gothic Architecture*, which it appears had been falsely attributed to Gray. It is possible the Editor may be ignorant of the existence of these Notes, if so, it is proper he should be no longer withheld from a knowledge of them; and, in my humble opinion, the refutation of the assertion that James Bentham was not the author of the

book attributed to him, could not come with a better grace from any other than the Editor who is the author's only son, and whose duty it should be, to endeavour to remove any unfavourable impressions these notes may have made on the minds of such persons as have seen, or are in possession of copies of them; and it has not been from any wish to disseminate scandal or untruth that they are now published, but from a knowledge of the unworthy use that has frequently been made of documents of a similar description, after the demise of those persons in whose power it was to have refuted them; and a wish that the author of a book which has received praise from so many quarters, should not with impunity be robbed of the reputation his labours have so well merited.

The references are made to the first edition, but they will answer equally well to the second, which on Examination, will be found to be an exact paginal reprint.

REFERENCE

This plate engraved for the new edition of Bishop Godwin de Præsulibus Angliæ was lent to Mr. Bentham by his Cousin Dr. Richardson, Master of Emanuel College.

*Vignette Plate
Introduction*

After it was conveyed in a cart from Hadenham it laid in Mr. Bentham's yard for several years, and at last was placed in the Cathedral.

Page 51. bott
line, relative
an Ancient Sa

I advised him to use a less vulgar expression.

Page 103 lin
from the bott
Skulked out

Thurstanus Abbas obit A. D. 1076 Ao. 11 suscepti sui Ordinis Gradus—M. S. *Hist. Elien.* in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius A. VIII.

P. 105, line
"He died
latter end of
Year 1072."

Fraternity. In a letter I advised him to call it 'Your Brotherhood,' Fraternity in the English Language means a Community, and is never used in the Sense it is here put to; but to no purpose: to shew that he was right he added the Latin word, which was proving nothing. Indeed Paternity from Paternitas is

Page 122 lin
from the bot.
"Vestra Fr
nitas"

English, but Fraternity has acquired another signification.

Page 136 line 7
Fabric of the
Church."

In 1111 St. Peter's Tower at the Entrance of the Cathedral Church was fired by lightning. Vide M. S. Coll.

Page 141
Geoffrey Rudel

In an ingenious work by M. de St. Palais in 3 vol. 12o. Paris 1774 vol. 1, page 85 &c. intitled *Histoire Litteraire des Troubadours*," is the Life of one Geoffrey Rudell or Rydell, who is called Prince de Blaye near Bourdeaux. It appears that there were many of the name of Geoffrey Rudell about the 12th and 13th Centuries who were the Lords of Blaye, of the House of Angoulême; and the French Antiquarians are by no means agreed who this famous Troubadour is; no more than the time of his Death, which John Nostradamus fixes to 1162, who adds, that Geoffrey Plantagenet, 4th Son of Henry 2nd, and Brother of Richard 1st, King of England, coming into Provence, found Jeffrey Rudell there, with the Lord D'Agoult, and that being

charmed with the songs of this poet, he took him with him. But there are so many inconsistencies and fable mixed in the account given of him, that it is impossible to reconcile them to truth, or probability, or chronology. It seems equally probable from the connection he had with our princes, the sameness of name, the nature of his education, &c. that this provençal poet was no other than our Bishop of Ely, whose connection with the Countess of Tripoli seems to agree with the account abovementioned, and shews that he was of an amorous complexion. The argument that we have no account of his being a poet is of no consequence, for we were under the same uncertainty of our King Richard's being a Troubadour, till M. de St. Palaie had evinced it beyond any possibility of doubt; for Mr. Walpole in his *Noble Authors*, vol. 1. p. 3. seems to reject him as such, against the authority of Rymer, because Rog. Hoveden who was angry that the King patronised and brought over from France

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poets and jesters to chant panegyricks of him and this rather makes for my supposition, as we see by it what was the practice.

The Monk Montmajeur treats Jeffrey Rudell as a clownish fellow, "*d'homme grossier et ennemi de toutes les Dames.*"

Bishop Godwin p. 251 calls him "*Homo arrogantes Ingeni et parum comis, unde superbi Agnomen meritus.*" The Bishop does not say from whence he had his authority, but says that many things concerning this Bishop Rydell are to be met with in the "*Hist. Iornolensis,*" I have not the Book.

What I have here advanced is only a slight conjecture, and as such I leave it. He is mentioned again in vol. 2. p. 106 of "*Histoire des Troubadours.*" What may seem to reconcile this conjecture to probability, is, that an Archbishop of Auch, a great while after this, was discovered to have been one of the *Gai Science*, or a Troubadour 'tho' utterly unknown to have exercised that art; till Mons. de St.

LITERARY ANECDOTES

Palaie made the discovery, vol. 2, page 202, vol. 3, p. 81.

I suppose no other than their Cows which they might put over their heads in the Church.

Page 150 li
to wear C
suited to th
Order!

Frater Johannes Wisbeck dictæ Capellæ Frabricam incepit A. Domini 1321 Cujus Fabricæ primum Lapidem posuit vir venerabilis & artificiosus Frater Alanus de Walsingham, Prior Eliensis—Frater Johannes Wisbeck dum fœdit Loça Fundamenti Capellæ S. Marie propriis manibus inter alios invenit Ollam Oxeam Nummorum deram, & stipendia operariorum ex illis, quam dire duraverunt, persolvit. *Lelandi Collectanea* v.1. p. 606.

Page 156
Chapel of
Mary was l
by John
Wisbeck

I thought this so curious as to deserve particular notice. But there is a further curious account of St. Mary's Chapel immediately following, rather too long to be inserted here.

Had it not been called in Leland and elsewhere a Chapel I should have thought that

this Chapel of St. Mary, had been originally designed for the *Chapter House*. Mr. Essex is clearly of that opinion. The fitting it up with marble Niches all round and the Centre Niche under the East Window bigger than the rest for the Bishop or Prior, in a manner evidently proves it.

The present trumpery altar piece that hides those niches in part, is a modern work since the restoration.

Page 171 *Arch-
bishop of Rouen*
4c.

Dr. Duck makes several mistakes in his Life of Archbishop Chickley, in regard to this affair. He says that the Pope by his own authority appointed the Archbishop of Rouen to this See, but that the design was defeated by the Death of the Cardinal, who died before Bishop Morgan: whereas the contrary is evident.

Page 181 note
line 4 from the
bottom. *Scholar
ships in St. John's
College.*

These 4 Scholarships were in reality the bounty of Henry Edihall, Archdeacon of Rochester, Chaplain to Cardinal Morton and

which Bp. Fisher ordained should be called Cardinal Morton's Scholars.

He means one: but nothing could be expressed cooler on the subject, when he had the Lives of all the Bishops, Deans, and Canons &c. from one at large.

Page 187 note line 2 (*a Gentleman who has contributed Materials to the Biographical part of this History*)

It is probable that he got his translation to Ely at the recommendation of Archbishop Tension and Sir Thomas Hammer.

Page 209 line 16 *Bp. Fleetwood nominated to the see of Ely*

vide Macpherson's Original Papers vol.2. 460-1.

He was at the expence of some costly plates for this work, which he encouraged in every way in his power, gave the Author a £20 note to defray his expences when in London to search the Records in the Palace at Holborn, British Museum &c. and was otherwise uncommonly generous to him: gave him a good living in Norfolk, which not quite suiting him, exchanged it for one of the Feltwells: for all which, and many other Benefactions he gratefully drew up, or his Brother for him, a very

Page 213 *Bishop Mazon.*

handsome Dedication of this book, which I saw printed ; But the Bishop going off suddenly, and his Successor named, a stop was put to the Work to see how matters would go, and to the surprize of his friends only, the Dedication was cancelled, and a new one framed at Oxford for the new Bishop, who had it in his power to do more for him. The thing I found fault with was not his Dedication to Bishop Keene, who might have been flattered with a Dedication to the 2nd Part, with the utmost propriety, as Masters had shewn him the way by his Dedication to Archbishop Herring, of whom he got nothing that ever I heard of, but for the ungrateful neglect of his real Benefactors.

Page 214. Note
line 1.

*George Riste,
esq. who gave 200
Pounds towards
making a Road
from Cambridge
to Ely.*

It was grateful to record Mr. Riste's benefaction, which in good truth set the road a going, and for which he deserves to have his statue erected: but Mr. Bentham had other motive and inducements to mention Mr. Riste with honour. His brother Joseph the Univer-

printer, by my introduction of him to her brother, married Mr. Riste's only son and heir, at a time when it was very convenient for him to do so. For Mr. Joseph Bentham, a conscientious good man, and extremely punctilious in his business, was never satisfied with his printing, always cancelling sheets and reprinting them, which consumed much time and paper, and in other respects did not those advantages that others would have done in his profession; for which he suffered in his pocket, which I know was not well filled at his marriage. I performed the ceremony in *Ely Cathedral*. Mr. Riste left him independently of his wife, £2000 and to his daughter about 10 or £1200. They were both advanced in years at their marriage and never had any children: so that Mrs. Bentham was looked at much by the author, whose son might be bettered by her kindness. I was told by Mr. Essex, that poor Mr. Alderman Benjamin had wasted above 1500 of his £2000 before his death in 1778.

Page 241
Dean Thomas
preferred in the
Church and Dio-
cese of York.

It is worth observing the trimming in article to avoid giving umbrage to the D by repeating his ten pieces of preferment most scandalous abuse in those more es- ally who affect to find fault with the ex- of this sort in a church which howeve- general sets a better example than those find fault.

Page 264
John Warren,
M. A. &c.

When this was penned and printed, Warren was absolutely Vice Bishop of and governed Bishop Mawson entirely.

Page 288
Dimensions of
Ely Cathedral.

It gives me *great pleasure* to see this *noble structure* still in its *original glory*: for much question whether at *any time* since erection it ever appeared in greater *Beauty* than at present, 1775. How much *greater* my satisfaction is, from its *narrow escape* our *shameful period of History* in 1648, appear by this *threatning Ordinance of Parliament*.

Ao. 1647—Mar. 3. "Ordered that it

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

Dec referred to a Committee for Sick and
 ■ " Wounded Soldiers, to consider of and ex-
 F " amine the state of the structure of the Ca-
 ■ " thedral Church in the Isle of Elye, in rela-
 F " tion to the ruinous condition of the same;
 ■ " and what other Churches there are in the
 - " same place for the people to meet together
 " in, for the hearing the word of God, and
 " communicating the Ordinances of God;
 " and to bring in an Ordinance, as they shall
 " find the business, for making sale of the
 " materials of the said Cathedral, that out of
 ' the proceed thereof, provision may be made
 " for the relief of sick and maimed Soldiers,
 " Widows and Orphans.

Journals of the House of Commons, vol. 5, page 478-531.

This *pretence* was *specious* and *captivating*,
 these *canting hypocrites* knew well how to
 gull the *People* with *Appearances*. When the
Convents were *demolished*, that monster of
Lust and *Cruelty* held out to the *People*,

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND

Erections of Schools and Hospitals, Relief from Taxes &c. in all which they were, as was intended, disappointed. So this Committee wanted to be selling the Lead, Stones, and Timber of this Venerable Pile to pocket the Money.

te xix.
ument of
d Luxem-

The Figure as I often told Mr. Bentham, after I saw this plate, had not an Hat on, but a Mitre, as was visible by the rich labels of it carved on the cushion, on which reposed the head, with the Mitre broken off by some fanatick person. I often saw it, and took particular notice of it, and it was always a wonder to me, that a person who was born at Ely, and in a manner lived in the Cathedral, and who sometimes amused himself with Painting should have so little observation. The Tomb is now covered by the wainscot of the New Altar.

W. COLE.

xxiii,
Stanley's
nt

This Tomb of Bishop Stanley was engraved at Manchester, I suppose at the expence of a sister of the Earl of Derby, at

The request of my friend Mr. John Allen, Rector of Torporley, to whom I applied, knowing his acquaintance with the Lady, with whom I once dined at his house at Torporley. But had I known how it would have been executed, I should never have applied for it.

In 1749, being at Manchester, I took, in my slight manner, a sketch of the Tomb, which is in my vol. 35 p.66, and is sufficient to expose the miserable manner this is done in. The Bishop is pourtrayed, very elegantly in Pontificalibus, giving his benediction, and holding his Crozier in his other hand, four shields, now reaved, were at the corners of the covering stones, and on one side had been the figure of a Priest, with a label from his mouth, here converted into a fish. Indeed I hardly ever saw any thing done so bunglingly and awkwardly.

This is now in my possession, and is an
M 2

P 46. Appendix
*Arms of James
Stanley, &c.*

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND

Ornament of a small Hermitage in my garden
at Milton, near Cambridge, November 1777.

Wm. Cole.

being originally given to me by Mr. Barlee of
Clavering in Essex.

Appendix.
of Bishop
somewhat
d.

I was told so by Sir James Burrough, Master of Caius, when I went with him into the Chapel to look at the monument of the Bishop, the Arms of which were then taken off from it to be altered, probably to add the Ulster addition: for the Coat was not altered and it was every day in the power of Mr. Bentham to know it, who is to be blamed for the mistake and not me.

Appendix.
r last line.

Mr. Bentham was loth to let any thing appear in which he was not the chief compiler: witness the Dissertation on the Ely Table by me is preceded by one of his own, but entirely from materials I accommodated him with; in this of the Arms, of which he was totally ignorant, it is inconceivable to all who do not know the genius of the Benthams

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

What trouble I had with him about several of these Coats, more especially those of Bishop Langham, for whom a Coat belonging to an Abbey, was engraved in the plate, tho' I had heaped authority upon authority, and repeated often my reasons to have him get it altered: at last he was convinced and it was altered.

Obstinacy and ignorance are often coupled. There never was a more forcible instance of it. It needed only to look in the face of James Bentham, and be struck with wonder that so good a book should come from such Ideot appearance: to hear and see him open his mouth and talk to you, to be convinced that it was impossible for him to compose it. In short it was the Work of his Brother Edward, Divinity Professor at Oxford, whose custom it was every year, to spend a few months at Ely, where all the brothers and one sister met: such fraternal love and harmony never existed in a family: indeed they are all worthy people, who have every ones' good

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word; but are all Bentham's, that is, not other people. It was a common saying Ely and Cambridge, "That God made man and women and the Herveys (a species between man and woman) to whom many add the Bentham's also, as they are as unlike all their actions to the rest of mankind as is possible to conceive, though without guile and quite inoffensive.

THE END.

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